Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 176 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
30th August ..	Nankin ..	6,858
6th Sept. ..	Somali ..	6,712
18th „ ..	Bremen* ..	11,540

*No accommodation is available for Civilian Passengers by the "BREMEN."

	NATIVE FIRST SALOON.	SECOND SALOON.	SERVANTS. DECK.
	"A"	"B"	"C" "A" "B"
BOMBAY TO LONDON :—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs Rs. Rs. Rs.
Single ..	742	687	633 524 469 227
Return .	1,113	1,031	950 786 704 340
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES :—			
Single ..	698	655	600 502 447 210
Return .	1,047	982	900 753 671 315

The "B" and "C" rates of Passage Money in the FIRST SALOON and "B" rate of Passage Money in the SECOND SALOON have reference to the situation of the accommodation only. Passengers occupying such accommodation in either class enjoy all the privileges of those paying the higher rate, the only difference being in the position of the cabins allotted.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
[illegible] Sept. ..	Shwars ..	5414
[illegible] „ ..	Khiva ..	8947

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
28th Aug. ..	Karagola ..	E and S Africa via Seychelles
28th „ ..	Linga ..	Karachi direct
28th „ ..	Dumra ..	Karachi and P. Gulf Fast Mail

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Unkai Maru No. 3	J. Nakamura	2765	14th Aug.	20th Aug.
Tenasin Maru	T. Yoshisaki	4172	27th Aug.	7th Sept.
Hosei Maru..	....	2658	27th Aug.	7th Sept.
Kifuku Maru	....	5852	27th Aug.	4th Sept.
Shingo Maru.	John Salter	4734	1st Sept.	11th Sept.
Totomi Maru	G. Matsushita	3356	8th Sept.	10th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden, Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure	Destination
Saigon-Maru	S. Kondo	18th Aug.	6th Sept.	Japan.
Indus-Maru	T. Watanabe	26th Aug.	10th Sept.	„
Kasado-Maru	N. Yanagi	5th Sept.	20th Sept.	„
Indo-Maru	S. Arai	12th Sept.	17th Sept.	„

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports.)
For Freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Siam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	12,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah and Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Balgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road & Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT four per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every discription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve Funds	12,38,032	5	1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE
NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
With which are incorporated
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

Paid-up Capital	£2,850,000
With Power to increase to ...	£4,000,000
Capital and Reserve	£3,715,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.
OVER 380 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
110, Hornby Road.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 80,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,590,000

HEAD OFFICE : TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	POOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
T. KIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SAFETY RAZOR.
SAFETY RAZOR rivals "Gillet", identical in appearance and use, at one-third the "Gillet" price. Use the "Gillet" blades, British made, complete in case with six "Gillet" blades for Rs. 5 (five) only, "Gillet" blades price Rs. 2-8 a dozen. (Postage extra), direct from the importers.
THE INTERNATIONAL STORES.
635, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 3,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO.
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

BANK OF DACCA, LIMITED.
CAPITAL. . . Rs. 5,00,000
DIVIDED INTO 5,000 SHARES OF RS. 100, EACH.
Payable with application, Rs. 20 per share with an Admission fee of Re. 1 per application.
On allotment, Rs. 20 per share.
Balance, Rs. 60 per share, is not likely to be called at present; and when called, will be payable in three equal instalments of Rs. 20, each.
Shares still available at par.
BUSINESS COMMENCED FROM 2ND JUNE, 1919.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 4 to 6 per cent. per annum.
Every kind of BANKING and MONEY AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
For particulars, enquire of—
MANAGING AGENTS,
Bank of Dacca, Ltd.,
4057 DACCA.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA
This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the pecial security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security—Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please app'y to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
DIRECTORS.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.),
Lalji Naranji Esq., J. P. (Mooljl Jetha & Co.), (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

PLEASE CALL AT
AHMED E. ESAALI
MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE
IN ALL THE
LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.
HIGHLY DURABLE
WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.
QUALITY—THE BEST, PRICES—THE CHEAPEST
We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

MEHTA & COMPANY
(ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RY. LISTS)
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED
for every type of AUCTION, for every intricacy in the Sale. Their perfect decency and integrity, their extensive influence in all markets, their persuasiveness in sales by facts and figures and their proved ability to FETCH the HIGHEST PRICES are features which make them the BEST of all the AUCTIONEERS!!!
Your realizations will show a great advantage if you exclusively engage "MEHTA & Co."
INSIST ON MEHTA'S ASSISTANCE.
Refer to any Bank
25, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
TELEPHONE No. 1285.

SILK AND EMBROIDERIES
When you are worried and heart-sick for not getting what you want in the silk line, come and pay us a visit and you are sure to get what you want.
We have just received a fresh consignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.
KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
207 Hornby Road, Fort,
Telephone No. 1800.

HOTEL.
THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
fail to try the "Railway" Hotel Charney Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 111.

CAUTION
to Chemists, Druggists and Public at Large. British Sanatogen can be had from the undersigned.
Messrs. NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co.,
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY 2.

SOAPS. CANDLES, &c.
We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE OF SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—
MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & Co
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!!
and to write with a bad ink is
A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & Co.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and address of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquiries, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisemen Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1888. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS—We have just unpacked a consignment of Rebuilt Remingtons No. 10, and Oliver No. 9. Superior in appearance. Mechanically perfect. Lowest prices. Call or write immediately. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele: "WRITERTYPE."

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the BEST is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at MEHTA & CO., 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE YOUR GOODS and BUILDINGS from white-ants and leakage with our special preparations. Write for particulars, sent post-free. PITALE & Co., Manufacturers and Commission Agents. 250, Princess Street, Next to Police Station, Bombay, 2. 3609

LADIES and GENTLEMEN suffering from any kind of diseases, however, complicated and long-standing the case may be, are requested to write full particulars. A week's trial per V. P. P. for Rs. 3/- or three days' trial free if cure is felt sure. "SRI" WORKS', (2) Beadon Square, CALCUTTA. W

IT'S a simple matter to keep your letters and copies up to the mark. Our Typewriter Ribbons, in all colours for all machines, give your letters the bright businesslike appearance that men admire. Our Carbon Papers make copies as clear and easy to read as Originals. A trial order will show you what life can be put into letters and Carbon copies. Repairs of Typewriters, a Speciality. Prompt attention to mofussil orders. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—L. C. E.'s or B. E.'s for an Engineering Firm. Apply to Box No. 8, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4149

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced TYPIST, pay Rs. 35. Apply sharp Box No. 18, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4192

WANTED—COMPOSITORS, only experienced hands need apply. Good salary offered to experts. Apply to the PRESIDENCY PRINTING PRESS, 12-16, Bank Street, Fort. 4191

WANTED—An expert to refine IRON ORE and take charge of Iron Mine. Apply stating qualification and terms to the SECRETARY, the Gujarat Mining Syndicate, Ltd., 832, Madhav Bag Road, Ahmedabad 4153

WANTED by Bombay Firm of Machinery Merchants, a competent ESTIMATE CLERK. Knowledge of preparing specifications and Estimates essential. Apply giving full particulars of experience and copies of testimonials to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 4166

WANTED—Men from British service, who have either resigned or pentioned for the places of Sub-Inspectors of Police and Special Police Officers on Rs. 35 to begin. Apply with testimonials to H. H. the MAHARAJA of KOLHAPUR. 4152

SALESMAN OR BROKER.—Wanted by leading export and import firm an able and experienced salesman or broker for iron and steel. Liberal terms given, which will be discussed and settled personally. Apply to Box No. 993, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4116

WANTED—EURASIAN CHARGE NURSES. Pay Rs. 50 and all found fully furnished quarters and Rs. 20 a year Uniform allowance Re 1 a month extra when on night duty. Indian staff Nurses quarters or board uniform allowance Rs. 15 a year. Apply with copy of Training School certificate and testimonials to the LADY SUPT., S. G. Hospital, Baroda. 4186

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTS CLERK, well up in calculations. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 4209

WANTED—A SALESMAN, having experience of iron trade. Wages according to ability and experience. Apply Box No. 17, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4190

WANTED—A competent DRAFTSMAN for a firm of Architects in Calcutta. Apply stating terms to Box No. 21, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4201

WANTED AT ONCE—CLERK, understanding Dock Work and Typing. Pay Rs. 50 per month. Apply Box No 24, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4208

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER for a mill in the Punjab. Apply with testimonials, stating terms to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4129

WANTED—An HINDOO ACCOUNTANT, knowing Gujarati and well versed in keeping Mercantile accounts. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 989, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4087

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHIC RETOUCHER and BROMIDE FINISHER. Competent men need apply to THE EXCELSIOR STUDIO, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 4182

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Sanskrit and Mathematics to coach a Matric Student. Four lessons a week. Apply Box No. 27, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4223

WANTED—A TYPIST, knowing Marathi or Kanarese. Apply, stating qualifications and terms, to the MANAGER, Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Sirdar's Mansions, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 4210

WANTED—A MANAGER for a mill in the Punjab with the knowledge of Spinning and Carding. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating terms to Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4128

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTS CLERK with good knowledge of correspondence. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonpials to the NEW BOMBAY TAILORING COMPANY, No. 293, Hornby Road, Bombay. 4203

WANTED—An expert AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER, having wide Indian experience for a workshop. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary to Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4188

REQUIRED A GEOLOGIST—1 Salary between 4 to 6 hundred according to qualifications, (2) Will be guided in all respects as regards leaves, Travelling Allowances and Security by State Rules. Apply to ARMY MINISTER in his Highness' Government Alwar before 1st September with testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered. 4026

WANTED—A B Sc., knowing Hindi on Rs. 70-10-140 or a plucked B. Sc. on Rs. 60-8-110 or an Intermediate (Science) on Rs. 50-8-110 (biennial increment) as 2nd Science Teacher in the Robertson High School, Burhanpur. The candidate must know Hindi and execute an agreement to serve at least for two years in the school. PRESIDENT, Municipal Committee, Burhanpur. 4187

SITUATION WANTED.

A young energetic man seeks EMPLOYMENT as an ADVERTISING MANAGER. A rare opportunity for press, manufacturers, retailers, banks and insurance companies. Can prove "Advertising causes a rapid turn over of capital." Apply immediately to Box No. 12, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4175

WANTED.

WANTED—SPACIOUS PREMISES for office use on hire in Fort on Hornby Road. Apply Box No. 999, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4126

WANTED to purchase.—OLD SHARE BAZAR BROKERS CARD. Communicate with particulars stating price to Box No. 933, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3873

A YOUNG PARSI proceeding to England next month would undertake to secure agencies or render any other service there. Apply Box No. 23, Advt Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 4207

WANTED—FLAT for Hindu Hotel, vicinity Dhobi Talao or Kalbadevi from October 1st, rent about 300. Another near Dadar Station about 100. Apply LAKSHMANIER, MADRAS HOTEL, Kanta Building, Kalbadevi.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A 5-6 H.P. Indian MOTOR CYCLE with side car in order. Price Rs. 1,100. Write to R. D. PADHYE, 36, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 4074

VICTORIA CARRIAGE OLD RUBBER (TYRE) on SALE. Tons 100-150. Bombay. Delivery offer VARDHMAN & SONS, Bombay, 3. 4189

FOR SALE.—Valuable BUILDING SITES at Peddar Road in plots of convenient sizes varying from 1,500 to 2,500 square yards. Apply CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 4085

ANSKRIT RAJA-MARGA, or the ROYAL ROAD TO SANSKRIT GRAMMAR. Vol I (by Rajaram Sastri, Girgaon) treating fully the course for St. IVth and Vth in a wonderfully easy and systematic way. 3822

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—The best Kulu. Trees selected from the Royal Nurseries, Maidstone, Kent. The Manali Orchards are the highest in the Kulu Valley and entirely under European supervision. 9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 3068

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 85, 110, 125, No. 8, Rs. 100	115
Oliver No. 3, Brief Size	122
American Rebuilt Oliver 5, B. S. and Tab.	175
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 200, 210.	225
Gujerati Remington No. 2, good as new.	225
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 9, 2 Colours.	.....
American Rebuilt Remington 10, Visible.	.....

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Gillingham Handbrand CEMENT. Apply to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4160

FOR SALE—Rich furniture, Billiard table, Swift motor-car, etc., will be sold by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 31st August, 1919, at Valkeshwar Road by Messrs. GANDHI & CO. 4221

ARROWS AND WELCOME Pattern all glass, 1 C.C. Hypodermic Syringe in three parts with four needles, in nickel case. Post free Rs. 2-9. THE TABLET MFG. CO., 182, Ripon Road, Bombay.

ARE you using the D. GESTETNER'S DUPLICATOR? Last mail has brought fresh stocks of all kinds of duplicating sundries papers, pens, inks, etc., come and inspect them. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

TIME given to unimportant details is time wasted. We will save you a lot of bother, place all your requirements for stationery with us. We guarantee to give you prompt service, fresh stocks, and very low quotations THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

TO BE LET;

TO LET—Two BUNGALOWS in Poona, one at Ferguson College Road, and one at Boat Club Road, Civil Line. Apply to Box No. 979, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4063

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—One FLOOR of spacious Bungalow, facing Sea at Santa Cruz. Rent moderate. Small Parsee Family preferred. Apply Box No. 25, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4212

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Four insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED—A number of TEMPORARY CLERKS for the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, for a period of six months on the following terms:—

PAY.

	Rs.
Graduates (B. A., or B. Sc., M. A., or M. Sc.), Non-residents of Poona District	100
Under-graduates (i.e, Passed I. A., or passed I. Sc.), Non-residents of Poona District.	80
Passed Matriculates. Non-residents of Poona District	60

These rates include War Allowance:

BONUS.

An initial bonus of Rs. 50 on joining appointment at Poona and a terminal bonus of Rs. 50 on completion of six months' *satisfactory* service.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

Travelling allowance for themselves from their homes to Poona under Civil Service Regulations. Travelling allowance for themselves back to their homes on completion of six months' *satisfactory* service.

CONDITIONS.

1. Candidates will be required to pass a short test examination before appointment.
2. Clerks found unsatisfactory after appointment will be liable to discharge at once and will have no claim to the terminal bonus nor to the travelling allowance for the return journey.
3. Intending candidates should apply in writing to "The FIELD CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, POONA" their applications being supported by the following documents:—
   (i) A copy of the University Certificate showing the examination passed by the candidate, the original certificate being shown to the F. C. M. A. on the candidate being selected and ordered to join.
   (ii) A certificate showing the place of the candidate's residence from the Head Master of his School or the Principal of his College where he last read." 4092

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

PLOTS OF VACANT LAND at Dockyard Road, Reay Road, Belvedere Hill Road, at Mazagon, fit for Cinema Theatres, Motor Garages and Godowns, and the two plots about 3,000, and 4,000 square yards, near the Matunga Station and at Marzban Road, Andheri, four minutes' walk from the station, and a Bungalow with vacant land, containing a large compound, and situated opposite Mamlatdar's Kachery at Thana, or all of these either to be let or sold. For further particulars, either see or write to DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS at his Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay. Telephone No. 2406 and at Bungalow, Nepean Sea Road, Nepean Grange, Telephone No. 1603. 3987

NOTICE.

FREIGHT for Suez and Port Said available Loading 12th proximo.
Freight for Genova and Marseilles for October available.
Apply for particulars to
MOHANLAL TRIBHOVANDAS.
Elphinstone Circle.
Apply Building, Ground floor. 4200

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 4th September 1919, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), for the consideration of the following business:—

Bombay Improvement Trust letters—

1. Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' proceedings.
2. Forwarding a notification relating to the Sewri-Koliwada Improvement Scheme, Scheme No. 59.
3. Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.
4. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association—Forwarding the Annual Report of the Association for the year 1918.
5. Letters from Master Kanji Karamshi—Applying for an increase in the grant-in-aid to his school at Mandvi.
6. Letter from Mr. Govind Amrut Vaidya—Requesting that his methods of treating diseases should be adopted.
7. (a) Letter from Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, on behalf of Mr. Jiwanlal Panalal—Protesting against the proposed erection of a market on the site of the Gilder Tank; (b) Letter from Mr. Shridhar R Bagwe—Thanking the Corporation for having approved of the construction of the market.
8. Letter from Mr. Dosabhoy Edalji Bharucha—Offering certain suggestions for remedying the inconvenience caused by the shortage of tram cars.
9. Letter from Mr. Shridharao R. Bagwe—Offering suggestions for providing sanitary buildings for Municipal Schools.
10. Letter from Mr. B. A. Currim—Requesting that a requisition for the conversion of basket privies at his premises in Stable Street into water closets may be withdrawn.
11. Letter from Mr. Framroze N. Bharucha—Complaining about the condition of roads in the City during the monsoon, especially the Tardeo and Foras Roads.
12. Letter from Mr. R. M. Jassawalla—Requesting that the municipal requisition for the conversion of the privies of house No. 52, Bomanji Lane, Fort, into water-closets may be held over till normal prices of materials are restored.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

13. Forwarding a report regarding the writing off of the book value of certain articles of stores.
14. Recommending an advance of Rs. 42,838 to meet the cost of improving Ghelabhai Street.
15. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the food supplied at boarding houses in the City, Mr. G. V. Patwardhan and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
16. Recommending an advance of Rs. 15,500 to meet the cost of purchasing 10 tar boilers and 4 dipping pans.
17. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's sanction, the creation of an additional appointment of Assistant Engineer, Water Department, from the 1st October 1919.
18. Recommending a grant of Rs. 10,981-8-8 for being credited to the Municipal Lands and Buildings Fund and a grant of Rs. 27,550-14-11 for adding to the Street Improvement Grant.
19. Recommending a grant of Rs. 6,600 for lowering a water main in Ridge Road.
20. Recommending an advance of Rs. 26,401 for improving Wanzawadi, Mahim.
21. Recommending that a letter from Mrs. Moses, regarding the condition of Municipal Markets in the City of Bombay, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.
22. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the closing of the Bombay Port Trust Railway crossing at Dockyard Road, Mr. H. R. Mistry be informed that a footbridge having been provided at the place, the crossing has been closed in accordance with an arrangement arrived at with the Port Trustees.
23. Recommending that a letter from Mr Moolraj Guculdass Nensey, regarding a shower tap at his premises No. 1110 KK, Matunga, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.
24. Recommending a grant of Rs. 15,000 to supplement the grant sanctioned for financing the municipal grain shops.

Notices of motions—

25-26. From Mr. N. M. Joshi—(25) For expressing opinion that the work of improving the private streets in the City may be expedited. (26) For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee regarding the desirability of urging Government to introduce free and compulsory education in the City.
27. From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For appointing Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, M.B.E., to be a member of the Committee regarding the question of including aditional areas into the limits of the City of Bombay.
28. (a) Letter from the Commissioner—Regarding the provision of privy accommodation for the workmen working at the Port Trust Godowns at Mandvi and (b) Notice of motion from Mr. Hoosenbhoy A. Laljee—For expressing opinion that the Commissioner should take legal action against the Port Trustees for neglecting to provide the privy accommodation.

Letters from the Commissioner—

29. Submitting for approval a proposal for amending clause (x) of section 3 of the Municipal Act with retrospective effect so as to omit the word "sewered" from the definition of a public street.
30. Regarding experiments suggested by the Healthe Officer for determining whether Cholera germs artificially introduced into the milk are killed under certain conditions of pasteurisation.
31. Submitting for approval plans and estimates for providing quarters for the staff that will be required to maintain and work the filters, etc., at the Tulsi and Powai lakes.
32. Submitting particulars regarding the duties of the Assistant Health Officers, Deputy Health Officers, etc.
33. Requesting sanction to Mr. F. J. Bilia being allowed to draw a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem while he acts as Assistant Engineer, Buildings and Architecture.
34. Reporting the arrangements made for filling the posts of Assistant Health Officers.
35. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome food stuff destroyed by the Market Department.
36. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.
37. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
38. Schools Committee's letter—Reporting on a suggestion for opening English teaching schools at Municipal expense for the benefit of the children of the Indian Catholics.

Letters from the Commissioner—

39. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of the offer of Rs. 2,000 made by Mr. Fatehchand Ravaldas Broker for the erection of a fountain for cattle at Narayen Dharu Street.
40. Forwarding a statement of receipts and disbursements in connection with the Municipal Grain Shops.
41. Requesting sanction to a gratuity of Rs. 105 being paid to Vithoo Dharma, late Steam Roller fireman.
42. Submitting a report regarding the question of licensing hair dressing saloons in the City.
43. Requesting sanction to the Schedule of Fees being amended so as to provide that no fees should be charged for permission to place chairs and benches on public streets on occasions of 'gurba' recitals during the first 10 days of the Hindu month 'Ashwin.'
44. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of the compensation awarded by the Collector of Bombay for a plot of Municipal land near Sewree Cross Road acquired for the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company.
45. Requesting sanction to Mr. J. W. Mackison, Executive Engineer, being allowed to continue to serve on the Smoke Nuisance Commission for a further period of two years.
46. Recommending that the Infant Milk Depots maintained by the Infant Welfare Centres Committee at the Bellasis Road and Parel Maternity Homes may be taken over by the Municipality

Notices of motions—

47. From Dr. Dinshs Bamanji Pestanji Master seconded by Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji—For expressing opinion that the City Improvement Trust should allow their lessee to build on their plots at least a ground floor and two upper floors instead of only one.
48. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining a report regarding the number of machine-brushes required for keeping the roads and streets in the city in a tolerably clean condition during the rainy season.
49. From Mr. B. N. Motivala seconded by Mr. N. N. Joshi—For expressing opinion that the medical inspection and supervision of Municipal teachers, pupils and schools be made a permanent institution from the next official year, etc.
50. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, Dr. S. S. Batliwala, Mr. B. N. Motivala, Mr. Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle, Rao Saheb Manaji Rajoji Kalewar, Mr Kalewar, Mr. Velji Lakhamsi, Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Mr. B. N. Gamudia, Mr. A. E. Fazla Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, Mr. M. M. Kamdar and Mr. R. B. Mantri—For inviting attention to the slushy condition of the roads in the City and for requesting the Commissioner to take steps to keep the roads in the City in a clean condition during the rainy season.
51–53. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting (51) a statement of budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee (52) a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation and (53) a statement of Committees reconstituted and newly appointed during the last triennial period showing the names of members, the number of meetings held by the Committees and the attendance of each member.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

54. Regarding the question of delegating the Commissioner's power to enter a place to any officer below the grade of the Deputy Health Officer.
55. Regarding the appointment of Executive Health Officer.
56. Regarding the question of revising the constitution of the Bombay Municipality with the object of placing it on a thoroughly democratic basis.
57. Regarding the future policy of the Corporation in regard to set-backs.
58. Regarding the appointments of Deputy Municipal Commissioner and Acting Executive Engineer.

By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 26th August, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE STANDARD OIL MILLS, CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND for the period ending 30th June, 1919, at the rate of Rs. 5 per share free from income-tax on one share of Rs. 100 each against which Rs. 65 have been called, will be made payable at the Registered office of the Company on and after the 8th September, 1919, to those share holders whose name stand on the Register on the 1st of September, 1919, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 1st September to 7th September, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
R. RAJABALLY & CO.,
Agents
Whiteaway Building, Fort.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1919. 4132

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR MILL OWNERS AND AGENTS.

WANTED—A SOLE AGENCY of a Local Textile Mill by a well established and an influential firm doing excellent business. As to rate of commission, cash security, etc. write to Box No. 22, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

A large and very valuable FRONT PLOT of pension and tax LAND, admeasuring about 16,500 square yards, with a frontage of over 300 feet on LADY JAMSHETJEE ROAD, at MATUNGA, to be sold at once. Two large wells and a frontage at the back on a lane. An ideal place for factories, buildings, etc. Only bona-fide offers will be considered. The advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer. Apply Box No. 982, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4070

WANTED.

1. One grey MARE for riding 14 hands or 14-1, age 5 or under, pure Kathiawari or Arab; must be sound and not have been played polo or raced.
2. One grey or white ARAB HORSE, height 14-3, broken or unbroken to harness; age not more than 8 years, white tail and mane, must be sound.
3. One PONY, broken to harness, height 14 hands, black tail and mane. Age not more than 8 years, sound.
4. One pair Australian grey, blue or red roan, height 15 hands, perfectly sound, age not more than eight years. Broken to harness.

Apply to
J. CRAWFORD, M.R.C.V.S.,
Veterinary Surgeon,
4, Bellasis Road,
4124 Byculla, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

WEEKLY POSTAL EXPRESS DELHI TO BOMBAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAIL STEAMER.

EVERY FRIDAY, until further notice, accommodation will be provided for a limited number of First and Second Class passengers on the Postal Express leaving Delhi at 9-50 a.m. in connection with the Weekly Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on Saturdays:—

The timings are as under:—

		H. M.
Delhi	Dep.	9 50
Muttra Junction	,,	11 13
Bayana	,,	12 33
Kotah Junction	,,	16 43
Ratlam	,,	21 14
Baroda	,,	1 42
Bombay	Arr.	9 50

The Postal Express runs direct to the Ballard Pier, Bombay, alongside the Steamer.

Connection is maintained at Delhi with the undermentioned trains:—

No. 4 Down leaving Peshawar at 7-30 hours, Thursday.

No. 86 Down leaving Lahore at 20-0 hours, Thursday.

A Restaurant Car is provided throughout from Delhi.

The number of seats in the train is strictly limited, and they will be allotted by the STATION SUPERINTENDENT, DELHI only, to whom application should be made at least 48 hours before the departure time of the train. Seats will be allotted strictly in accordance with priority of applications.

Passengers are requested to label their luggage for Ballard Pier, Bombay.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th July, 1919. 3919

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NOWROJI JAMSHEDJI BILIMORIA, of Bombay, Parsi, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients subject to the terms of a certain lease dated the 10th day of October, 1905. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14, K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land held under a lease from Mr. VINAYAK BHASKER SAKALKAR together with the messuage or chawls and stables standing thereon, situate at Gurupdev Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,500 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue relating to Quit and Ground Rent Tenure under New Nos. B/11799, 11794 and 11793 and New Survey Nos. 5 and 10/5628 and bounded on the East by the property of Vinayak Bhasker Sakalkar, on the West by the vacant land of the Trustees of the Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, Trust Settlement, on the North by a public road leading to Gurupdev Road and on the South by the property of the Maratha Plague Hospital, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 8149, 8150, 8151, 8152 and 8153 Street Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4096

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHAIK USMAN FAKIR SAHEB THANKER has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim, right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lease, trust, gift, inheritance, share, partition, maintenance, possession, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Andheri, in the Sub-District Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 1,527 square yards or thereabouts:

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Area Gunthas.	Assessment. Rs. a. p.
41 F.	24	3/4	1	7¾	1 4 0
Do.	/ 107	1/12/4	1	10¾	1 10 9
				18¼	2 14 9

and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the road belonging to B. B. & C. I. Railway on the West by the Bandra-Gorebunder Road, on the South by the land of Baba Jayakar and on the North by the land of Shantaram Narayan Patil.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1919.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4196

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ABDULLABHAI JAFFERBHAI and HUSONALLI AHMEDALLY have contracted to sell to our client Mr. HAJEE FATEH MAHOMED HAJEE JUSAB, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their offices at 135, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay, or that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard for such claim, if any, and that the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those pieces or parcels of Foras land, situate on the West side of the Clare Road, on the East side of the Ripon Road, Byculla, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,052 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 541, New Nos. A/14081 and A/14047 and 14082, Old Survey Nos. 305, 306, New Survey Nos. 1B/3578, 1A/3579, 2/3579 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 3731-3732 (2), Street Nos. 8-10a, Clare and under E Ward No. 8733, Street No. 1 Ripon Road and bounded on or towards the East by the Clare Road, on or towards the North by the property of Henry Harbour Hiscock, on or towards the West by the Ripon Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomed Jaffer Ramjanally and others.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1919

TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4211

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that (1) Sakinaboo, widow of Miyaji Abdul Hoosein, (2) Abdul Tyab Miyaji, (3) Lalboo, widow of Shaikh Adam Abdul Kayum, (4) Shaikh Dawood Shaikh Adam, (5) Abdul Tyab Shaikh Adam, (6) Koorban Hoosein Shaikh Adam, (7) Amtoolaboo, daughter of Shaikh Adam Abdul Kayum and wife of Kayamalli Hooseinalli, (8) Amtoolaboo, daughter of Abdul Latiff and widow of Ahmedbhoy Abdul Kayum, (9) Abdul Kayum Ahmedbhoy, (10) Halimboo, daughter of Ahmedbhoy Abdul Kayum and wife of Abdul Tyab Shaikh Adam, (11) Asmabai, daughter of Ahmedbhoy Abdul Kayum and wife of Koorban Hoosein Shaikh Adam, (12) Namabai, daughter of Ahmedbhoy Abdul Kayum, a minor under the age of 18 years by her mother and brother and natural guardians the said Amtoolaboo, widow of the said Ahmedbhoy Abdul Kayum and Abdul Kayum Ahmedbhoy (13) Abdul Hoosein Abdul Latiff, (14) Shaikh Ali Abdul Latiff, (15) Vazirboo, daughter of Abdul Latiff Shaikh Ali and widow of Sumsoodin Kikabhoy, have contracted to sell to our client the property described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said property or any part thereof either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house (consisting of two compartments) standing thereon, lying and being on the Eastern side of Medow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 818 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 132, New No. 4979, Old Survey No. 1343, New Survey No. 9453 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the property of the Fort Press Company, on or towards the West by the said Medow Street, on or towards the North by the property formerly of the Jijibhoy Dadabhoy Charity Trust but now of the Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and on or towards the South by the property of Mancherji Hormusji Cama and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A Nos. 1116, 1117, 1118, and 1119, Street Nos. 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115 and 115A and are in the occupation of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, the Prabhakar Shilotri and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Morenas and Co., Messrs. Mehta and Co., and the Italian Stores as tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 26th August, 1919.

J. H. MODI,
for Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira & Divan,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4220

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SAKHAR CHATHOO, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the properties hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said properties either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of land of Foras tenure, containing by admeasurement 2,970 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 124, New No. 12040 and New Survey No. 2/2927, together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 1899, Street No. 895, all which premises are situate at Worlee at Bombay in the Registration Sub-Districts of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the ground of Kendkia Possia Koli, on the West partly by the land of Leans Pasco Kiny and partly by the land of Domingo Kiny on the North by the ground of Pascol Kiny and Domingo Jao Kiny and on the South by the ground of Domingo Jai Kiny and another.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of Foras tenure, containing by admeasurement 606 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 148, 163, 326, 364 and 420, New No. 12075, New Survey No. 1A/2928, together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 1893, Street No. 889, all which premises are situate at Worlee at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the West by the ground of Meghla Dewa, on the North by the ground of Goostin Jao Kiny on the South by the ground of Meghla Dewa and on the South by the ground of Doming Kiny.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Land or ground of Foras Freehold Tenure, containing by admeasurement 481 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 109, 181 and 332, New No. D/12023, New Survey No. 5/2927, together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 1902, Street No. 898, all which premises are situate at Worlee at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the ground of Bastiao Kiny, on the West and North by the ground of Francis Jao Kiny and Domingo Kiny and on the South by a public passage.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of Foras Tenure, containing by admeasurement 746 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 185, 186, 290, 307, New No. 12127 A, New Survey No. 3/2928, together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 1895, Street No. 891, all which premises are situate at Worlee, Gaun—Chikli at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East and North by Pearl Mill and on the West and South by the ground of the Vendor.

FIFTHLY:—All that piecee or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 168 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 107, 181, 332, New Nos. E/12023, New Survey No. 6/2927, together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon, all which premises are situate at Gowa Mingootmandali, Parel at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the property of Doming Francis Kiny, on the West by the property of Dewga Doming Kiny, on the South by the property of Doming Pascol Kiny and on the North by Public Passage.

SIXTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras Tenure containing by admeasurement 1,576 square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 131, 84, 133, 378, 184, 410, 414, New Nos. 12050, 12060 and 12126 and New Survey No. 3/2927 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Street No 896, all which premises are situate at Worlee at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1919.

VACHHA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. COWASJI MANCHERSHAW DOCTOR, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, charge, trust or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same (if any) will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant freehold land or ground known as Plot No. 3, situate at the Gowalia Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (844.10) eight hundred and forty-four decimal point ten square yards or thereabouts, including the portion to be given up for the purposes of the proposed road to the East of the said property and which land forms part of a larger plot of land, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 406, A/2319 and 442, New No. A//2290, Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 1/7066, and is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the proposed road and beyond it by Plot No. 1 belonging to Mr. Raghavji Purshotam, on or towards the West by the property of Mr. Jamshedji Daroowalla, on or towards the North by Plot No. 4 and on or towards the South by the Gowalia Tank Road.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1919.

MEHTA, DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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P. O. BOX 383, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

On FRIDAY, the 29th August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Northcote House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel (on the sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plateware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, carpets, lamps, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, one sweet tone Cottage piano, ornaments, teapoys, tables, writing tables, glass door, book cases, single and double almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, marble top tables, Singapore cane furniture, verandah sofas, hat stands, meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of P. H. Reed, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 31st August 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4 Imperial Mansion Cuffe Parade, Colaba (on the side) valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture rich glass crockery ware, best plated wares, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters, carpets, lamps, drawing room sofas, easy chairs and chairs, cabinets ornaments, carpets, teapoys, cane chairs, writing tables, book cases, cane sofas, hat stands, marble top tables, single and double bed steads, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, meat safes, ice box, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of E. J. Kelly, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M., (S.T.)

1 strong elegant English rubber tyred double seated glass fronted brougham, suitable for monsoon or dry weather.

1 handsome strong second-hand rubber tyred bicycle wheels victoria in good order.

1 handsome strong second hand rubber tyred glass fronted miniature brougham with a pair of bay waler cobs and a set o double harness.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram with a bay C. B. horse and a set of harness.

1 10 H.P. 4 cylinder 5 to 7 seater N. A. G. motor car in working order.

1 60 H. P. 6 cylinder 8 seater Mitchell Car, Tonneau Body with hood, wind screen, lamps, etc., in running order. A splendid car for motor service at up-country.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DESOUZA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Haroon Hajee Adam and Alimahomed Hajee Joosub the Receivers appointed in suit No. 34 of 1917 wherein Ellias Haji Abdoola is the plaintiff and Alimahomed Haji Joosub and others are the defendants and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree made in the said suit on the 28th day of March, 1919, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th proximo at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house built or standing thereon situate lying and being at D'Souza Street and Kumbharwada Cross Lane without the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 133 2/9ths square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 495 (but wronghly stated in the conveyance of the property dated 6th September 1860, as bearing Collector's Old No. 494) Collector's New No. 146, Old Survey No. 1920 and New Survey No. 2267 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 1776 and Street No. 22-25-29 and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by public road formerly known as Dongree Jao D'Souza Road but now called the D'Souza Street, on, or towards the West by a passage beyond which is the house of Parpia Pradhan on or towards the North by a lane formerly known as Dongree John D'Souza Cross Lane but now called Khumbharwada Cross Lane and on or towards the South by a passage beyond which is the house of Somaji Bhimji Dewkar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetam Byrne and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver Ali Mahomed Haji Joosub and Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver Haroon Haji Adam or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, Aug. 27, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

NOTICE.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO ALL SHOPKEEPERS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in H. C. Suit No. 1602 of 1919 (Patuck vs. Madon), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the presentation articles and also specially made-to-order shop furniture of the Indo-Foreign Agency at Waterloo Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF COTTON WASTES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., the Agents of the Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Chimanlal Chandulal and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 2nd September, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Mill premises at Kurla, the following cotton wastes:—

Droppings No. 16 Inferior about lbs. 16,000.
Gutter waste about lbs. 2,800.
Superior Card Sweeping about lbs. 18,300.
Ring Oily Sweeping No. 2 about lbs. 6,700.
Oily bobbing ends about lbs. 2,100.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the Insolvents' Stock-in-Trade of Best English and Indian Manufactured Jewellery, Rich Silverware, specially made Shop Furniture, Godrej Safe, Goodwill and Outstandings, etc., etc.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Messrs. J. Lemonjian and Co., the Insolvents, who carried on their business as jewellers and deales in silverwares in Medows Steet, Fort, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 8th September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the said Insolvents' Shop premises in Medows Street, Fort.

All the stock-in-trade of best English and Indian manufactured jewellery, rich silverwares, specially-made shop furniture, Godrej safe, goodwill and outstandings, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th August, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF SAW MILL MACHINERY.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of N. C. Dalal, Esquire, Attorney for Messrs. Jivalal Ojamshee and Co., at the godown of the said Company at Ahmedabad Street, Danabunder, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bur Brown and Co.:—

(1) Log frame saw to take logs up to 18in. by A. Ransome and Co., this Machine is bolted to a massive cast iron bed plate which carries bearings for crank shaft. Logs to be sawn are fed forward by four feed roller logs being carried on two string four wheel timber carriages will take logs up to 25in. long.
(2) Chelsea joiner by A. Ransome and Co. This machine performs the following operations:—
Sawing:—It will take circular saw up to 32in. diameter.
Cross cutting:—Crooving-planing.
Moulding Circular moulding mortising Boring Dvetailing.
(3) Self-acting circular saw bench by A. Ransome and Co., will take saws up to 36in.
(4) Small saw table of 24in.
(5) Bend saw machine 24in. pulley by A. Ransome and Co.
(6) Emery wheel blade sharpening machine.
(7- Cochrane patent vertical tabular boiler 15in. by 5in. by 60.
(8) Steam Engine, Wilson make 14 N. H. P.
(9) Heater for Boiler.
(10) Self-acting saw 60in.
(11) Circular saws 24in. six.
(12) Circular saws 30in. nine.
(13) Circular saws 36in. six.
(14) Circular saws 32in. one.
(15) Circular saws 50in. two.
Shafting, Gearing Pulleys, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 PACKAGE RADIUM POPLIN.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth M. H. Chaganlal and on account and at the risk of Seth Narottam Damodar.

1 pacakage Radium poplin.

AUCTION SALE OF 88 BALES COTTON.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Allibhoy Khushal at Godown No. 3 of Seth Dharamsey Jetha at Wardhaman Lane Colaba and on account and at the risk of the concerned constituent.

67 bales old cotton Mathia, Amerli, Mahuva, etc.,
19 bales old cotton Mathia, Kadla, veraval, etc.
2 bales Bengal cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES KHAKI DRILLS OF THE MANECKJI PETIT MILLS.

On THURSDAY, the 28th inst at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Damodar Haridas and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

25 bales Khaki Drills of the Maneckji Petit Mills.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES GREY DHOTEES.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers at the Auction sale. Sale of dated 4th August, 1919. Messrs. Bhaktidas and Co., of Holichakla.

2 bales 388 pairs loose grey dhotees marked B. G. 954, by 50 inches 8/9 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH DHOTEES.

On THURSDAY, the 28th August, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govinddas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Runchordas Mathuradas and Co., of Shaik Memon Street.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Grey Dhotees quality of No. 501, number whatever may come. 8/10 yards 50 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English White Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come, 8/9 yards 45 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Dhotees quality of No. 954 number whatever may come 8/10 yards 50 inches.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH INST., AT 9 A.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A LOT OF BAGS OF RICE, BAGS OF DALL, BAGS OF MOONG, BAGS OF PARCHED RICE AND A CASK OF PALM-OIL.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at B. Section, Alexandra Docks, by order of the Store Officer, S. and T. (Embarkation):—

11 bags Rice and Dall mixed.
8 bags Moong whole.
19 bags Dall mixed.
9 bags Parched Rice.
1 cask Palm-Oil.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES CHECKS OF THE SHAPURJI MILLS.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd September, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Jamnadas Vassonji Manji and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Ganeshdas Samratmal:—

4 bales Checks of the Shapurji Mills No. 5101.

MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, August, 27th, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 27th August, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 203, 207, 456, 460. Cases Nos. 227, 145, Memonwada Road and Nagdevi Street.

Also at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Building Street Nos. 7-9. Case No. 297, Second Nowroji Hill Road.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th August, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SIXTH FALKLAND CROSS LANE OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 365 of 1917.

Aminabai .....Plaintiff
Jainabai and others. ..... Defendants.

In pursuance of the consent decree made in the above suit bearing date the 9th day of January, 1919, and under instructions of Messrs. Darasha Jiwaji Vakil and Nayan Harilal Pandia Receivers appointed in the above suit Messrs. Gandhi & Co. Auctioneers will on Wednesday the 27th August, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell off by public Auction the undermentioned property at the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at sixth Fakland Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 184 4/9 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the Records of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under old No. 535, new No. 14060 (stated in the Collector's Transfer certificate to be 14055) old survey No. 4 and 5 and new survey Nos. 5548, 5570 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes of the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 2239 and Street No. 13 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Dhuna Luchmon on or towards the East and West by the passage and on or towards the South by the property of Bechar Kuvar.

For particulars and Conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Pandya and Co., Attorneys for the Receivers at their office at Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th August, 1919.

BOMBAY NATIONAL AUCTION COMPANY.

78, Bapu Khote Street.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE on FRIDAY, 29th August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Jacob Circle, Clerk Road, "Pazal Mansil" near the Level Crossing opp. the Bamanji Petit Mills.

Very valuable hand-some, made to order teak and blackwood french polished household special made Robert, Devji Kaji, Vimbrige and others made, dining, drawing, bedroom, office and veranda furniture, dining table, dining chairs, mirror back side board, dumbwaiters, meat safe, very rich silk tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, one chesterfield sofa new design teak and blackwood, double and single bedstead, ladies' writing table almyrahs, teakwood cloth hanging press, dressing, chest of drawers, table marbles, wash hand tables, cheval glass, Singer sewing machines, No. 45 k 1 one Girman made cottage piano, (by Squire and Longson girmona piano one new design fire proof iron safe on steel stand (by Harichand M.- one Empire phono cabinet with records, one boss oil stove with four burners, one American seven seated torpedo body motor car.

Rich glass crockery and platedware chinese and Japanese table ornament coir and China mattings, bamboo chiks.

The property of a gentleman going to Calcutta.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Cataloges are ready property on view.

BOMBAY NATIONAL AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Bombay, 25th August, 1919:
Bombay, 27th August, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF GALVANIZED STEEL GAS TUBES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the party concerned:—

Ex. s. s. "City of Oran."
D B L 100 C. B. Bombay, 68-239,—172 bundles Galvanized Steel Gas Tubes, sizes ½, ¾, 1,

Ex. s. s. "Kasama".
D B L. 100, Bombay, 1-530-251 bundles and 249 pieces galvanized steel gas tubes—size ½, ¾ 1, 1¼ (1½, 1¾, 2 and 2½ inches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid within three days from the day of sale against the delivery order.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th August, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

"You will Fool Me no Longer!"

So saying, Peter Hale tore open the strap which covered the shoulder of the mysterious Stranger, only to find himself fooled again! See this intensely dramatic scene in the

TWELFTH EPISODE
"RIDDLE OF THE CROSS"
of the
GREAT FEATURE SERIAL
MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS
now showing at
NEW ALEXANDRA
(NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.)

To-gether with two other powerful Episodes, replete with many thrilling incidents.

PICTORIAL NEWS
A BREEZY COMIC.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
PRIZE SHOWS
Saturday and Sunday at 5-15.

THE EXCELSIOR
DAILY at 6-30 p. m.
"THE CHRISTIAN"
Hall Caine's wonderful Masterpiece is here reproduced on the Cinema Screen with all its strong Human Interest, its Human Passions, its Marvellous might into Human Life.
The Century's Greatest Novel
AND
The Century's Greatest Film
(Adapted and produced by GEORGE L. TUCKER)
THE AUTHOR'S SON,
Derwent Hall Caine again takes the leading role and a stronger characterization of "John Storm", the outstanding character in the novel it would be impossible to conceive.

THE EMPIRE
DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"THE HOUSE OF CLAY"
Adapted from the play of M. Emile Falme by M. Gaston Ravel.)
A Delightfu Novel on the Film.
It presents an old theme in a new setting, and revives the old controversy, Should "Widowers" and "Widows" re-marry? Is it fair to the children? When two people have inflicted life on a child, are they not in the position of Debtor and Creditor?
The film shows us also how
"THE HOUSE OF CLAY"
can be converted into
THE HOUSE OF LOVE"
The Story Grips—The Acting Grips—The Setting Grips.
DON'T MISS IT.
THE VICTORY FETES
How Paris did homage to its glorious dead....The Triumphal March....Honouring our Great Leaders....The Gallic Cock salutes Victory and Peace.
THE EMPIRE
(Bombay's Picture House de Luxe)

IMPERIAL
The Premere Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
Pathe's Lateat Serial
THE
"LIGHTNING RAIDER"

YOU MUST SEE
This Serial of amazing and astounding Adventure, featuring
PEARL WHITE
PATHE GAZETTE
Victory Scenes in Paris
on July 14th
Just dropped in
Comic.
Time
7, 8-45 and 10 30 p. m. daily
MATINEE EVERY SAT. & SUN. 5 P.M.
Extra Show every Sunday 3 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opening Shortly Watch for the announcement of the Opening Date in this Column

UNDER THE MOST ABLE MANAGEMENT

THE VICTORIA CINEMA

will shortly open in the most central part of the city at

EDWARDS THEATRE

(KALBADEVI ROAD)

The Theatre, besides being on the most central and convenient spot, is also built on the lines of the most up-to-date European Theatres, and is replete with all the latest contrivances, conducing to the comforts and pleasures of the audience.

THE FILMS TO BE SCREENED AT THIS

NEW

VICTORIA CINEMA

(KALBADEVI ROAD)

WILL BE OF THE LATEST STYLE, AND NO EXPENSE WHATSOEVER WILL BE SPARED TO MAKE THE WEEKLY PROGRAMMES A 1 AND TIP-TOP. REMEMBER THE ADDRESS—

EDWARDS THEATRE

(KALBADEVI ROAD)

SPLENDID!

The unanimous opinion of the thousands of people who have seen the great and glorious

PATHE DRAMA

which is being presented this week at this most central and luxurious Picture-House is that it is a Screen Production par excellence !

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

(6,000 feet.)

is a High-Class Photoplay that is vociferusly applauded by all—it is full of the most sensational events which happened in France exactly a century ago.

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

is now seen at his best in his terrible role of an avenger of the past misdeeds of his persecutors.

Don't fail to see this really magnificent Drama at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

The Programme includes the

GAUMONT GAZETT.

Burgos (Pathe Coloured Film) "Wanted-5,000 Dollars" Comedy by Luke.)

To-Night 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 ; 10-15 p.m (S. T.)

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30

LAST THREE NIGHTS

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN OPERA CO.,

In the latest London Musical Successes

at 9-30 **"A WALTZ DREAM."**

Plan at Rose & Co. up to 6 p.m. Plan for to-night's Attraction at the Theatre after 7 p.m.

THE HOME OF INDIAN PICTURES

CINEMA MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

Presents to-day and during the week

The latest production of

THE HINDUSTAN CINEMA FILM COMPANY

of "BIRTH OF KRISHNA" fame

AHALYA—UDDHAR

A page from the Great Indian Epic—RAMAYANA

Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

GAIETY CINEMA

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS

OF

Smith and Bella Jackson

The Celebrated American Minstrel Coon Singers,

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This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

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16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Musakati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

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C. B. 202. LARGE STOCKS — READY FOR INSTANT DELIVERY

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The depression over Sind Hyderabad has disappeared and that at the head of the bay has not yet crossed the coast. Rainfall has extended still further southwards in the peninsula and most stations in the Deccan have received light rain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Orissa, Lower Sind, Gujarat, east of the Central Provinces, west coast of the Peninsula, Hyderabad and north Madras coast; and local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, west of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Bihar, east and north Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Central India and Madras Deccan

The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point four inches, Diamond Island one and a half, Kyaukpyu two, Akyab four, Monywa, Maymyo a half, Gauhati, Cherrapunji two, Dhubri, Dinajpur, Darjeeling one, Cox's Bazar, Balasore one and a half, Cuttack one, Simla one and a half, Lahore two, Parachinar a half, Karachi one-sixth, Bhuj a half, Dwarka two, Veraval one and a half, Amraoti three-quarters, Khandwa one, Seoni one and a half, Pachmarhi two, Pendra, Raipur and Chanda one, Jagdalpur three, Bombay one and a half, Marmagoa six, Calicut, Belgaum one, Parbhani, Aurangabad and Nizamabad a half, Hyderabad one, Mercara two, Vizagapatam, Gopalpur one and a half, Callingapatam six.

Forecast:—No large change.

WEATHER REPORT.

S S War Charger, Captain A Walker, arrived here from Sourabaya via Sabang and Colombo, weather experienced during the voyage, very strong monsoon and current.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 25th August 1919.

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.617	Inch.
Temperature of Air	77.9	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.0	"
Dew Point	75.8	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.917	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	9.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	80.8	"
Minimum do.	76.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W.	
Movement of Wind	281	Miles
Fall of Rain	1.53	Inches
Total fall during month	8.28	"
Do. do. year	56.23	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th	0.19	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Aug.	h.	m	ft	in.
Tues.	26	m 11	55	28	6	26	m 5	24	16	4
							5	56a	16	4
Wed.	27	m 0	8	27	9	27	m 6	1	16	7
		0	2'a	28	4		6	27a	16	3
Thur.	28	m 0	46	27	8	28	m 6	35	17	0
		0	56a	27	10		6	57a	16	3
Fri.	29	m 1	22	27	5	29	m 7	6	17	3
		1	23a	27	3		7	26a	16	6
Sat.	30	m 1	47	26	10	30	m 7	35	18	4
		1	50a	26	7		7	56a	16	11
Sun.	31	m 2	31	26	2	31	m 8	5	19	2
	Sept	2	17a	25	10	Sept	8	29a	17	8
Mon.	1	m 3	7	25	5	1	m 8	42	20	0
		2	46a	25	2		9	6a	18	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug. 26 (Tuesday)	Sunrise	6h. 22m.	Sunset	6h. 59m
" 27 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 22m.	"	6h. 58m
" 28 (Thursday)	"	6h. 23m.	"	6h. 58m
" 29 (Friday)	"	6h. 23m.	"	6h. 57m
" 30 (Saturday)	"	6h. 23m.	"	6h. 56m
" 31 (Sunday)	"	6h. 23m.	"	6h. 55m
Sept. 1 (Monday)	"	6h. 23m.	"	6h. 55m

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	2d.	7h.	51-9m. p.m.
Full Moon	10d.	9h.	24-3m a.m.
Last Quarter	17d	3h.	1-7m a.m.
New Moon	24d	10h.	3-9m. a.m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 26th August, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 2.14in. of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is slightly above normal in the west Punjab. Day temperature is below normal at Lahore, but is above it at Ambala; night temperature is in excess at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the east of the division. Temperature is slightly above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi reports 0.17in. of rain. Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is in defect and night temperature is in excess in upper Sind. Day temperature is below normal at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred in Gujarat and Kathiawar, Bhuj reports 0.45in., Dwarka 1.88in., Veraval 1.65in., Rajkot 0.35in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.90in., Surat 0.49in. and Ahmedabad 0.32in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in north Gujarat. Day temperature continues below the average in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain; Saugor has had 0.58in., Khandwa 1.10in., Akola 0.15in., Amraoti 0.71in., Chanda 1.02in. and Raipur 1.00in. Skies are generally overcast. Day temperature is below the average at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general, and locally heavy in the south Konkan; Bombay has had 1.45in., Ratnagiri 0.38in., Mormugao 6.02in. and Karwar 0.66in. Skies are generally overcast. Day temperature is below normal at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad and local rain in the Bombay Deccan: Poona reports 0.30in., Belgaum 0.92in., Aurangabad 0.54in., Nizamabad 0.53in. and Hyderabad 1.19in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally above normal in the north-western districts. Day temperature is in defect at Poona and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—The depression over Cutch and Kathiawar has determined nearly general rain in Gujarat and Kathiawar and has filled up further. The monsoon has strengthened on the west coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces, and local in the north Punjab, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

A decrease of rainfall appears probable in Kathiawar and an increase in the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 25th August, 1919:—

The depression near Mount Abu yesterday has continued to move westwards and is now over Sind. It has given moderate rain in Gujarat. The depression in the Bay is now near False Point, but has not yet crossed the coast. Rainfall has extended southwards in the Peninsula as far as Belgaum and Hyderabad. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and on the west coast of the Peninsula and the north Madras coast, and local in Upper Burma, Kashmir, the North-west Frontier Province, east Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the west of the United Provinces, the Punjab and Central India.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui two inches; Taovy four; Moulmein, Maymyo one and a half; Mandalay, Cuttack one; Bareilly a quarter; Mussoree three; Simla three-quarters; Murree one and a half; Montgomery three-quarters; Gulmarg, Sonamarg, Cherat a quarter; Parachinar, Drosh a half; Veraval, Parbhani one and a half; Cocanada, Gopalpur one; Vizagapatam three-quarters; Calingapatam one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 26th OF AUG 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade		Rainfall		
	Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	8 hrs.	Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do (25th)	98	83.9	70	—	0	—0.01
Jask	96.4	82.2	82	—	0	—0.06
Muskat	91.8	81.0	87	—	0	—0.17
Do. (25th)	91.2	82.5	78	—	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.	68.1	78	—	7.62	+3.17
Rawalpindi	91.	75.0	83	—	32.71	+15.34
Lahore	92.	67.7	73	2.14	15.88	+4.06
Hissar	101.	82.3	19	—	3.71	—5.18
Ambala	96.	68.0	78	—	17.92	+0.23
Delhi	98.	69.1	72	—	13.43	—6.68
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.	72.9	73	—	25.46	+7.48
Mahapuri	95.	71.4	80	—	19.14	+2.46
Jhansi	92.	76.8	83	0.02	45.48	+20.80
Cawnpore	95.	68.1	75	—	25.37	+2.31
Allahabad	96.	71.7	76	—	24.02	—2.62
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	106.	86.8	57	—	0.20	—1.89
Karachi	81.	75.0	93	0.17	1.94	—3.85
Ajmer	88.	67.2	84	—	10.41	—3.97
Jaipur	90.	67.8	73	—	6.07	—0.22
Kotah	90.	67.0	83	—	19.2	+0.71
Mount Abu	72.	66.9	96	0.09	79.36	+34.79
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	81.	74.7	96	0.45	7.70	—3.59
Dwarka	77.	74.5	90	1.88	9.05	—2.54
Veraval	77.	75.1	93	1.65	12.17	—2.53
Rajkot	78.	74.4	88	0.35	25.00	+7.78
Bhavnagar Para	82.	67.8	84	0.90	11.83	—3.78
Surat	82.	75.5	87	0.49	21.77	—0.46
Ahmedabad	83.	76.0	95	0.32	20.31	+1.45
Deesa	86.	75.2	93	0.03	42.76	+21.76
Neemuch	84.	73.4	91	..	22.92	+8.11
Indore	85.	73.4	89	0.09	36.76	+15.97
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.	76.3	90	—	60.60	+20.87
Sanger	88.	75.0	97	0.58	46.54	+14.42
Hoshangabad	89.	75.8	93	0.40	44.44	+22.44
Khandwa	88.	72.6	95	1.10	19.58	+0.44
Akola	87.	73.5	89	0.15	30.50	—8.06
Amraoti	88.	72.9	92	0.71	15.24	—6.04
Nagpur	89.	70.4	86	..	42.34	+9.62
Chanda	84.	74.4	90	1.02	50.80	+9.14
Raipur	87.	74.5	93	1.00	49.45	+19.14
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.	78.5	93	1.45	56.27	+1.03
Ratnagiri	82.	77.4	94	0.38	78.58	—6.01
Marmugoa	88.	2 ..	96	6.02	76.92	+1.09
Karwar	80.	76.8	88	0.66	88.98	—6.24
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.	73.2	85	0.01	11.60	—6.79
Ahmednagar	86.	70.3	84	0.07	9.29	—1.78
Poona	79.	70.9	98	0.30	10.54	—4.75
Sholapur	93.	75.7	76	—	12.06	—0.90
Bijapur	86.	70.1	77	..	15.09	—2.59
Belgaum	73.	67.9	97	0.92	27.12	—7.01
Aurangabad	86.	70.8	92	0.54	11.98	—4.23
Nizamabad (Indar)	84.	72.9	85	0.53	19.49	—4.90
Hyderabad	85.	71.2	89	1.19	17.43	+0.74
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.	73.6	88	0.84	76.20	—18.34
Calicut	81.	73.1	97	1.12	67.28	—12.35
Cochin	85.	74.1	90	0.31	63.04	—6.14
Colombo	84.	75.7	84	0.12	11.85	—4.60
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.	75.2	88	0.30	15.49	—1.21
Bellary	90.	74.9	65	..	2.27	—3.42
Cuddapah	94.	80.3	70	..	15.89	+4.90
Madras	92.	80.3	78	..	11.87	+2.23
Bangalore	82.	65.8	89	..	11.49	—0.10
Coimbatore	87.	69.3	75	..	8.78	—1.32
Trichinopoly	98.	1 88.3	60	..	6.00	+0.24
Negapatam	94.	79.0	73	..	8.14	+2.02

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbours may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 26th August, 1919, was 29.819 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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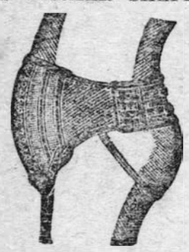

The excessive accumulation of fat in tissues besides the inconvenience it occasions has a tendency to shorten life. Corpulent persons suffer from weighing down of abdomen, producing tired dragging pains in back and loins. As it enlarges, greater strain is brought upon orifice of navel, producing umbelical Hernia. The use of CHAPMAN'S BELT will do more to prevent hernia than all else will towards a cure. CHAPMAN'S BELT affords the most effectual support to the internal organs, preventing pressure on the funds of the womb and protecting against the numerous diseases and deformities which may occur from want of due precaution at these critical stages.

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BOATMAN, DON THY LIFEBELT!

But is it only on sea that you encounter danger in these days? After the break of the monsoon, danger lurks on land too, though in a subtler form, for the Fever Germ abroad to take its annual toll of life. Malaria, Influenza and all the other Fevers are rampant and it is high time for you, whether you be the head of a family or of an industrial concern, to keep a good supply of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the Lifebelt of the Millions, whom it saves from year to year from the Flood of Fevers that inundate the country in this season. This fact, none can deny. "The sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses" is the verdict of the Hon. Justice M. H. W. Hayward, I.C.S., in the High Court of Bombay. Mark too the dangers of delay, for in the last epidemic of Influenza, many of you failed to procure a bottle either for love or money, though we did our utmost to meet the demand. Sold everywhere in India.

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IS IT A DELUSION?

It is so, indeed, in the same sense as when a person moving in a railway train imagines all the objects he sees outside to be in motion. It is, therefore, you who really sink either under the strain of physical or mental over work, or under the effects of a long illness, or a tropical climate or an irregular life This is no delusion, but a stern fact you have to face, and you could not do better than take a course of ATLAS TONIC, a very palatable preparation, widely prescribed by the physician for Digestive Disorders, Malnutrition, Weakness, Emaciation, Neurasthenia, Nervous Exhaustion Chlorosis, General Debility, Habitual Constipation, Dyspepsia, Brai Fag, Sleeplessness, etc., etc., for the physicia knows it.

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Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the virile power and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only (13s. 4d.). Postage extra. Dr. KALLIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India.

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Silver case	.. ..	Rs. 25
9 ct. Gold	.. ..	,, 45
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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 26.

S S Shwedagon—Goodbody—Rangoon—August 14.
S S War Charger—Walker—Seurabaya—July 20.
S S Shahjihan—Palmer—Rangoon—August 13.

DEPARTURES.

August 26.

S S Shinfoo—Hassel—Busreh.
S S Kandahar—Crouce—Rangoon and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances, yesterday.

S S Suram—Hill—Aroe Bay (for order).
S S Rheinfels—Brown—London.
S S War Dance—Hawkins—Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Kifuku Maru for Kobe, etc.
S S Shwedagon:—The I B P Coy's seamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain T A Goodbody, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine and petrol which port she had left on 14th instant.
S S War Charger:—The steamer War Charger, 4,145 tons, Captain A. Walker, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Sourabaya via Saban and Colombo, with a cargo of sugar which port she had left on 20th ultimo.
S S Shahjihan:—The steamer Shahjihan, 1,403 tons, Captain H W Palmer, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of timber, which port she had left on 13th instant.
S S Suram:—The A P Coy's steamer Suram, 2,338 tons, Captain F J Hall, will said to-day from Bombay harbour for Aroe Bay (for order) with ballast.
S S Rheinfels:—The W & A Graham Coy's steamer Rheinfels, 3,529 tons, Captain S G Brown, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London, with a general cargo and 42 passengers.
S S War Dance:—The B I S N Coy's steamer War Dance, 1,343 tons, Captain J F Hawkins will sail to-day, from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday 26th August 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Havildar.	N F	N F	..T M & Co
B Unkai Maru	Kobe	27-8-19	..N Y K
D & E Alesia ..	Calcutta	N F	..M M & Co
F Helms ..	Hull	3-9-19	..Graham & Co
G Dwarka ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
H Bahrein ..	Aden	N F	..T M & Co
I Purnea ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Offside			
M Wisley ..	N F	N F	..Graham & Co
N Penrose ..	Hull	2-9-19	..Graham & Co
O War Isis .	London	28-8-19	..D R I M
O Ultopia ..	N F	N F	..H S Shushtery & Co
P Isle of Lewis ..	Hull	1-9-19	..Graham & Co
30 ton crane Vergemere	N F	N F	..Omlar Edg.& Engrg. Works Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahsnadi ..	Karachi	30-8-19	..K N & Co
Netravati ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Oporto ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Saraswati ..	Marmagoa	27-8-19	..K N & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Ismalia ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Kowsit ..	..	..	..
4 Saigon Maru ..	Japan	5-9-19	..O S Kaisha
5 Pandua.	Zanzibar	N F	..M M & Co
6 Dumra..	P Gulf	28-8-19	..M M & Co
9 Abydas .	N F	N F	..M M & Co
10 & 11 Rheinfels..	London	27-8-19	..Graham & Co
12 Nankin..	London	30 8-19	..M M & Co
14 Linga ..	Karachi	28-8-19	..M M & Co
15 Pallkana..	Busra	28-8-19	..M M & Co
16 Kasara ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Himalaya	Marseilles	23-8-19	..M M & Co
4 Pentakota	N F	N F	..M M & Co
6 Wabche..	London	30-8-19	..M M & Co
8 Karapola	E & S Africa	28-8-19	..M M & Co
9 Coce anna	Busra	27-8-19	..M M & Co
11 Tanfield.	Antwerp	28-8 19	..M M & Co
12 Dilwara ..	Shanghai	1-9-19	..M M & Co
13 War Dance	Karachi	27-8 19	..M M & Co
14 Varela ..	Marseilles	28-8 19	..M M & Co
14 Sandakan Offside	Bushire	27-8-19	..K N & Co
17 Shuja ..	Busra	1-9-19	..T M & Co
Jetty Barpeta	N F	N F	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Suram ..	Rangoon	27-8-19	..Asiatic Petroleum Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

War Cuirass.	N F	N F	..D R I M
Vasna ..	Busra	30-8-19	..M M & Co

IMPORTS.

August 26.

S S Palitana from Busrah via Karachi Agents M M & Co.:—27 tins pearls; 1,134 bags coffee; 3,165 bags joowaree; 98 bags gull; 24 bundles, 41 bales skins; 2 cases dyes; 297 bales wool; 2 packages, 4 bundles, 2 bales carpets; 60 bundles reeds; 90 cases butter; 13,290 bags almond kernal; 4,72 bags almonds; 3 small bags, 24 cases, 229 bags gum; 140 bags tobacco; 151 bundles, 127 bags attaree; 58 cases gum tragakanth; 8 bags linseed; 2 cases earthenware; 4 carboys grape juice; 4 bags pista; 202 bags raisins; 31 gallons, 174 cases, 10 bundles assafoetida; 13 bales, 18 bundles cotton; 14 bags sha zira; 2 ms. empty gas cylinders; 17 crts, 60 baskets pomgranats; 200 bags sardins; 4,439 bags, 599 boxes dates; 209 bags gram.

S S Dumra from Busrah via Karachi, Agents M M and Co:—4 crts dalis; 1 bale, 100 bundles carpets; 45 bags gull; 258 bales licarine roots; 91 bundles skin; 7 cases attaree; 20 carboys rose water; 18 bundles cotton; 218 bags gum; 10 bundles wool; 34 bags almond kernals; 70 bags tobacco.

EXPORTS.

S S Nankin for London:—15 bales cow hides Aboobacker Haji Osman; 15 cases cow hides Haji Noormohamed and Haji Essa; 10 bales cow hides Abdool Hamid Haji Noormohamed; 15 bales cow hides R M Kooka; 50 bales cow hides E D Sassoon and Co; 5 bales sheep skins Esmail Dossa and Co; 60 cwts ginger, 32 cwts colombo roots Rehimtoola Abdulla and Co; 80 cwts cubabs, 24 cwts gum myrh, 11 cwts gum tragakanth Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S S Saigon Maru for Kobe:—939 bales cotton 3,300 cwts linseed cakes, 884 cwts niger seed K M Nathoo; 70 cwts coffee M Gevant; 1 pot rosa oil Allen Bros.

S S Tanfield for Antwerp:—200 bales cotton 75 cwts turmerie, 50 cwts cummia seed M Alabex; 1,000 cwts myrabolams Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co; 2,002 cwts myrabolams Purshotam Mathuradas.

S S Bellview for Antwerp:—679 bales cotton 1,108 cwts mustard seed Volkart Bros; 14,001 cwts linseed Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 10,000 cwts linseed, 20,000 cwts rape seed. Turner Morrison and Co.

S S Unkai Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton Nishimatsu and Co; 300 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S S Saigon Maru fo rKobe:—939 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton Lakhamsey Damji and Co; 100 bales cotton Mamraj Rambhagat; 400 bales cotton Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co; 100 bales cotton, Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co; 200 bales cotton Jethabhai Dewji and Co.

S S Kefuku Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co; 1,000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 400 bales cotton Joosub Peermohamed and Co; 500 bales cotton G Dossa and Co; 100 bales cotton Mirajmal Motilal and Co; 200 bales cotton Namalal Manilal; 100 bales cotton Killachand Dewchand and Co; 200 bales cotton Currimbhoy and Co; 200 bales cotton Hirji Nensey and Co; 100 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co; 658 cwts myrabolam C M Bhesania and Co; 300 bales cotton Lakhamsey Damji and Co; 100 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton Abdoola Allarkhia and Co; 1,500 bales cotton Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S S Kifuku Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton K Joshikawa; 300 bales cotton Mirajmal Motilal and Co; 1,000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Osaka:—50 bales cotton K Yoshikawa.

S S Kefuku Maru for Yokohama:—658 cwts Myrabolams C M Bhesania and Co; 300 bales cotton Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S S Kifuku Maru for Nagasaki: 200 bales cotton K Yoshikawa.

S S Saigon Maru for Yokkaichi:—30 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH OF AUGUST, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

2316-19—Jam R & D. Ramdas Kapurchand v. Ramji Devkaran a firm, Mehta D & L.
775-19—Madh K & Ch. Ramnarayen Kanagalal v. Karamsen Fulchand a firm.
884-19—Wadia G & Co., Kalian Juga & anr v. Dhullab Chiba & anr.
1273-19—Mote & Devi, Messrs. Rupraj Otarmal & Co., v. Bai Laxmibai widow & ors, Payne & Co.
2084-19—Khadvalla & Co., Kapaji Dhulaji & Co., a firm v. Gopal Wasudeo, In person.
2207-19—Moti & Devi, Messrs. Kurpal Hursey & Co. a firm v. Messrs Hasanbhai Premji a firm, Unwalla P & P.
2216-19—Purnanand & Cl, Chunilal Jhaverchand a firm v. Bhagaji Virji a firm.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

1438-19—M B Chothia, Adam Ahmed v. Haji Habib Warind and ors.
1439-19—Soonderdas & Co., Dayaji Devichand a firm v. Fatechand Rampratap and ors.
1444-19—Amin and D, Chimanlal Chandulal & Co. a firm v. Shivappanamath Bros. a firm.
1445-19—N C Dalal, Khimji Cooverji v. The Metra Manganese Co., Ltd.
1554-19—Dubash & Co., Messrs Krishnaji Shavaji and Co. a firm v. Damodhar Keshavji.
1066-19—Malvi M R & Co., Bai Sundrabai widow v. Manilal Umedchand and ors.
1706-19—G B Pandya, Bassoo Bharmal v. Messrs. Manji Malsi a firm & ors.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1148-18—Mulji & Th, Vinayack Shantaram Pandurung v. Radhabai widow, Daphtary F & D, Part heard.
694-16—Matubhai J and M, The Bombay Banking Co. Ld. (in Liquidation) v. Rupchand Saroopchand, Kharas and Co.
481-18—Kharas and Co., Dominic M D Cruz & ors v. Anandrao Dayanath Kirtiker & anr, Dubash and Co.
1048-18—Edgelow G W & Co., Nazar Abdulla Dharamsey v. K Mistry alias Kalebux Vazirkhan Master, Motichand & D.
1465-19—Bhai K & G, Desai Vanechand Rajpal & ors v. Lakhmichand Maneckchand, Edgelow G W & Co.
1101-18—Khambatta & Co., Amarchand Hazarimal and Co. a firm v. Nazar Abdulla Meherallf Dharamsey, Smetham B & Co.
1597-18—Khambatta & Co., Sukhraj Hazarimal & Co. a firm, v. Nazar Abdulla Meherally Dharamsi, Smetham B & Co.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Re. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

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FRESH NEW STOCK OF

Indian Boots and Shoes.

Best Indian-made Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes for a Short period only.

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IF YOU NEED

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces, Hotels and Messes. Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

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THE ORIGINAL FIRM OF

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists.

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AND

MEDOWS STREET

FORT—BOMBAY.

"GUNC"

Cures acute cases without Copaiba, Santal Oil or any internal medicines. Painless Positive Cure in 4 days. Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

Try **KADI** *even where*

all your remedies fail. Cures with instant relief, worst cases of Asthma, Influenza. Bronchitis, Colds, Coughs, etc.

Innumerable original Testimonials open to Inspection.

Price Re. 1-8-0.

"LU-LU" *Eye-Drops*

A safe cure for Sore, Inflamed, Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Invaluable to Mofussil Residents, Re. 1

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WORLD RENOWNED

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Anti-Rheumatism

Balm

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.

Price per bottle, annas 8.

Literature sent on request.

Bhicka Cullianjee & Co.

Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,

SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

Branch: Sitaram Bldgs, Crawford Market, BOMBAY

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Specialists in the Manufacture of Motor Accessories.

Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Slip-rings; Carburetter Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes; Acetylene Generators; Electric Side, Head and Tail Lights; Master Vibrators; etc., etc., etc.

Our articles do credit to us and give **SATISFACTION** to the **USERS**

Our products Spell-out "Acme" at every Turn.

The Acme Mfg. Co.,

Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

TO ALL CONCERNED!

AVAILABLE FOR READY DELIVERY AT COMPETITIVE PRICES:—

"GENUINE" White Lead and "REDUCED" White Lead (Containing 45 to 50 Lead) Moist Paints, made in accordance with the Government Standard Specification.

"PIPCO" SANITARY DISTEMPER, (Water Paints).

RED OXIDE OF IRON & LIGHT & DAR GREY MOIST PAINTS, Natural Colours

For prices & Particulars write to:—

THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MFG. CO.

Telegrams: "WHITEPAINT,"

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for

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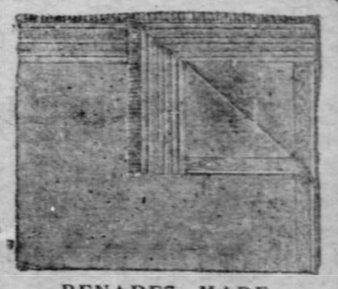

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Full of Gold, Silver, Amber, Kasturi and other precious ingredients. This celebrated oldest hereditary Yakuti will make you young—will remove all your weaknesses and will give you permanent unique strength. Price Rs. 10 per 40 pills. The oldest, and well-known Factory which has received medals from every Exhibition. Please ask for free Price List.

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It destroys the sole cause of all diseases, Constipation. It gives hunger. It acts as a purgative. It ensures sleep—and it makes the face rosy. It is sweet in taste. One big bottle Rs. 2/-.

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Factory—Unjha (Near abemount.)

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LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

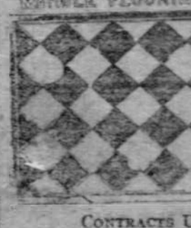
Enterprize and progress are their watchwords and if you are in need of anything, the newest, the latest in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

C. BHOGILAL & CO.

MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.



Importers of—White and Black Marble Tiles, Slabs and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for Floors, Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles, Polishing Materials, Cement, etc.

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Tel. Address: "FASHION" Bombay.

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CARRIES LARGE STOCK OF VARIOUS SORTS

OF

JUTE CANVAS

SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING

TARPAULINS, HATCH COVERS
KITBAGS, TENT COMPONENTS, &c.

Unrivalled in Quality, Durability & Cheapness

Surpasses all others in resisting Climatic influences.

Undertakes Contracts for spot and forward deliveries.

Trial Order Solicited.

Samples and Quotations Furnished on application.

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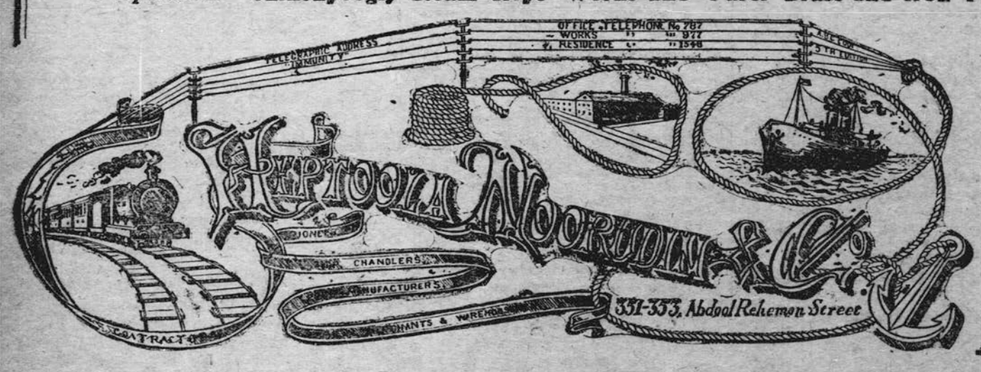
Manilla, Coir or Cotton Ropes, Gun Powder and Explosives	Beltings, Copper, brass & Lead pipes & sheets Packings Paulins	Rubber, Cement, Hose Letc., etc., etc.

Prices right—Stocks unequalled—Delivery Prompt—
Our personal attention & Efficient nservice to your command.

Proprietors:—Chinchpoogly Steam Rope Works and Parel Brass and Iron Foundry.



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"IONA BLEND"

SCOTCH WHISKY

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TROPICAL CLASS

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Durable——Cheap——Lasting.

Specially made to suit Indian climate

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GIVES ALROUND SATISFACTION.

Rates and Samples from

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Largest Stockists of Electrical Good

27, KALBADEVI ROAD

BOMBAY

C.B. 134.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Aug. 25th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	Not quoted
Sept.	19.63
Oct.	20.01
Nov.	Not quoted
Dec.	20.19
Jan.	20.22
Feb.	Not quoted
Mar.	20.11
April	Not quoted
May	20.25
June	Not quoted
July	Do

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 25th.

Futures at New York Oct.	31.62
" " Jan.	31.98

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 21st.

Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	1660

London, Aug. 23rd.

Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value		1660
Linseed Plate Export	Tons	34,000
" " Afloat	"	110,000

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Mar-Mari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Aug. 26th. 6-0 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-85	62 0 0	....
" " Cawnpore 70-80	62 0 0	....
" Karachi Bangla	60 0 0	....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	18 4 0	....
" " Cawnpore	18 4 0	....
" Yellow Cawnpore	18 8 0	....
Linseed Brown Bold	21 0 0	22 0 0
" " Thin	20 8 0	21 8 0
Teelseed White 85-15	121 0 0	....
" Gajar 75-25	115 0 0	....
" Gajar 50-50	110 0 0	....
" Black	100 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	25 0 0	24 0 0
Groundnuts	118 0 0	....
Mowraseed	10 0 0	....
Barley	42 0 0	....
Castorseed	72 0 0	....

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 26th.

	Rate. Rs as p.
Davids No. 10	1 1 4
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 8
Curimbhoy No. 12½	1 1 0
Light Houses No. 6½	0 13 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 26th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 9 31/32
Bank Demand	1 10 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s.	1 10 7/16
Fcs. Demand	302½
American Dollars	257
Hongkong	264½
Shanghai	313
Japan	123
Singapore	123

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 28-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/9 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/10 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/10 7/16.
D. D. on France 315.
Credit 3 Msd/a 331.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 124.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 118-8.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 204/8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 315/8.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 123/8.
D. D. on New York Rs. 258/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 92.
5½ per cent. War Loan 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 96.
3½ per cent. Paper 68/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 86.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 75.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 82.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 74.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 86.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91/8.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed.

MILL-STORES AND CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

The Chemicals market has witnessed this week scarcity of fresh Bleaching Powder. There is ample demand from various quarters, which, however, is not adequately met with; consequently, the prices had somewhat advanced and the quotations vary between Rs. 24 and Rs. 27 per cwt. Farina, Sago, Tapioca also are ruling high, owing to the shortage of stock in Bombay markets.

Among mill-stores, Healds have practically remained steady after the rise which was witnessed in the market. Pickers, Picking Bands etc., continue fair in demand. No large consignments are reported to have arrived in Bombay harbour. The quotations are as follows:—

Healds, Rs. 1-12-0 to 2.
Reeds, Rs. 0-3-6 to 0-5-6.
16 oz. Roller Cloth Kenyon, Rs. 4-8-0 per yard.
18 oz. Roller Cloth Kenyon, Rs. 4-14-0 per yard.
Tubular Banding Country, Rs. 1-6-0 per lb.
Pickers No. 4 Lion, Rs. 65-0-0 per gross.
Suttles 13½in. Kirk, Rs. 30 per doz.
Shuttles 13½in. Wilson, Rs. 32 per doz.
Shuttles 13½in. Jap., Rs. 7 to 9 per doz.
Farina K. Rs. 28 to 30.W
Sago, Rs. 18 to 21.
Tapioca, Rs. 18 to 21.
Ameri. Sodium Sulphide, Rs. 8 to 10.
Zinc Chloride, Rs. 20 to 25.
Caustic Soda 98 per cent. Rs. 24 to 26.
Bleaching Powder, Rs. 24 to 28.
Washing Soda, Rs. 7.
Glauber Salt, Rs. 5-4-0.
Turkey-red-oil 50 per cent. Rs. 33.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Aug. 26th.

			Total up-to-date.
Loan	Rs. 6,935-0	Rs.	1 49 436-0
Cash Certificates	" 968-12	"	2,31,870-0
Total	7,903-12	"	3,81,306-0

Bargain Sales Re Workshop Machineries and Shaftings.

American and English Radial Drilling Machines, Vertical Drilling Machines, Wheel Cutting or Hobbing Machines, Steam Hammers, Heavy Service Lathes of various sizes, Pipe Cutting and Screw Cutting Machines, Plate Bending Machines, Hack-Saws, Iron Saws, Anvils, English Shaftings, Pedestals, Couplings, W. I. & Galvanized Sheets, Boiler Tubes, &c.,

Lowest prices on application. Apyly to:—

Messrs. E. K. PALIA & Co.

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BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.

We supply you funds on your paying proper margin"
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BANKERS.

109, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Contractors,

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to pay for your requirements in

HARDWARE & SHIPCHANDLERY

very high prices, when you can get better quality goods and at lower rates, without much difficulty. Our large clientele is perfectly satisfied with our QUOTATIONS, GOODS and SERVICE—we guarantee all these.

PROOF? Send for our quotations for anything that you may need, NOW—and then realise!

SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS,

ON THE GOVERNMENT LIST,

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C. B. 188.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE AT CALCUTTA.

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SPORTING NEWS.

RACING AT POONA.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 26.

The following are the Entries for the Poona Sixth Extra Meeting; to be run on Saturday, 30th August:—

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlonge.

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's St. Quin.
Mr. J. P. J. Walen's One.
Mr. K. H. Contractor's Resilience.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Premiere.
Mr. Pine's Penny Pie.
Mr. Pine's Mazboot.
Mr. K. Shinde's Black Walnut.
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh's Necessity.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's County Cricket.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Quarryman.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Charcoal.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Black Kite.
H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's McNeil.
Messrs. M. Goculdass, F. M. Garda and Sangindas Jeeiram's Roubaix.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Verge.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Camberley.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Polyorama.
Messrs. Guthrie and Hastings' Anthracite.
Aga Coochick Shah's Binfield Grove.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's Cromdale.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's Margreen.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Royal Band.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's Lucky Queen.
Mr. Pine's Penny Pie.
Mr. C. Wadia's Mazboot.
Captain P. Bouvet's Braga II.
Mr. Downes' Treddle.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's Byculla.
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh's Eagle's Nest.
Mr. Fleming's Mary.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's County Cricket.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's Enchantment.
Messrs. D. C. Cooper and A. Hatfield's Royal Charter.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Footman.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Cyanite.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's Dunskey.
Mr. Kelso's We Two.
Mr. Kelso's Miss Rollestone.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Silver Saint.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Cherry and Black.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Gladiator.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and Garda's Country Lad.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's Anthracite.
Aga Coochick Shah's Binfield Grove.
Aga Coochick Shah's Birthday Clothes.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Misri Lal.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Bucko.

THE PARVATI PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Taffy's Darling.
Mr. E. A. Gubbay's Flotelle.
Mr. Pine's (late Mousme) Japanese Pine.
Mr. Linder's Tarquin.
Mr. A. Hope's Kim III.
Mr. Bennett's Dorian.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's Decorum.
Mr. Dale's Mintspear.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Athlete.
Mr. Arnold's Nice Bird.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's Antic.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Gipsy's Advice.
Mr. Guthrie's Veiled Certainty.
Aga Coochick Shah's Mount Diablo.
Mr. T. Tejpal's Adelaide II.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' St. Bawn.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Saunterer.

THE ASSAYE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Taffi's Darling.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Javelin.
Mr. E. N. Furdoonjee's Servian.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's Cornet's Court.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Motor Wrap.
Mr. Pine's (late Parvus) Batten.
Mr. Pine's Oregon Pine.
Captain Bouvet's Belle Voyageuse II.
Mr. Downes' Duet.
Mrs. J. K. Mehta and Mr. S. C. Petit's Diddle Syme
Mr. J. K. Irani's King's Head.
Mr. J. K. Irani's Lupinus.
Mr. J. K. Irani's Arles.
Mr. Baikie's Niji.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Spearwood.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Stageland.
Mr. R. R. S.'s First Exchange.
Mr. Dale's Quite Dark.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's Mirabie
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's (late Krasavichik) Firpo.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's Miss Glad Eyes.
Mr. T. Tejpal's Explosive.
Messrs. M. Yussuff and S. E. Hoosain's Peach Melba.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's Japonette.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Ballra.
Mr. Heath's Lucky Thought.
Mr. Toogood's Loch D.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Durban.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Gasal.
Mr. Naim Saleh's Good Morning.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamey's All Joy.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Resident.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Najdi.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Fury.
Messrs. R. S. Captain and T. V. Shroff's Aladdin.
Mr. Noble's Warminster.
Mr. Lantin's Beadmaker.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Mandil.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Tammooz.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's Angler.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's Lord Roseberry.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Anaiza.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Dartmoor.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Mechanic.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Four Aces.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's Tit Bits.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's Tawdry.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and Arnold's Red Cross.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Division I.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. Division II (if any) —Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Col. J. Desaraj Urs' Fusilier.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Chairman.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Sammy.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's Sher Khan.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's Galib.
Mr. Smyke's Patel.
Mr. Rashid Swedani's Bayard.
Mr. Smyke's Multiform.
Mr. S. V. Varde's Huntsman.
Mr. Shaik Suleiman's Martaban.
Mr. Mark's Mauser.
Messrs. A. Hazamy and Holmes' Brindisix.
Messrs. Abdul Latif Mandil and A. M. Shamlan's Counternark.
Messrs. Abdul Latif Mandil and A. M. Shamlan's Bolt Away.
Messrs. Abdul Latif Mandil and A. M. Shamlan's Escort.
Messrs. Abdul Latif Mandil and A. M. Shamlan's Walter.
Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's Tankard.
Mr. H. W. Dixon's Tired Tim.
Messrs. S. N. Mahomed and A. Nanjee's America.
Mr. Pine's Caulkey.
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's Bill Bailey.
Mr. Bright's Sir Martin.
Messrs. Diamond and A. Nanjee's Eastern Star.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Harrington.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's Hatham.
Dr. S. V. Kandalkar's Paladin.
Mr. R. S. Captain's Contest.
Mr. R. S. Captain's Ormuz.
Mr. Dawoodbhoy Nensey's Malar.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's Samson.
Mr. Hesan's Archduke.
Mr. Hesan's Domineer.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vasir's Mulkee.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamey and Rajmahomed Vazir's Lahamood.
Messrs. Yussuff Sheriff and K. Hakimjee's Anarchist.
Mr. Simon's Whip.
Mr. Dosan Jeeva's Aligarh.
Mr. P. A. Stewart's Fairy Gold.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's Wazir.
Mr. Shookraga Mahomed's Tiger.
Mr. Shookraga Mahomed's Top Notch.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' Socotra.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' Napier.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's Doncaster.
Mr. Dale's Colonial.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's California.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Look Out.
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffy and S. R. A. Wahab's Taj.
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffy and S. R. A. Wahab's Asfoor.
Mr. Linder's Torpedo.
Messrs. Noble and R. N. Allawan's Tasmania.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's (late Rage) Tookaram.
Mr. Bennett's Joker.
Mr. Bennett's Second String.
Mr. J. N. Vakharia's Crisis.
Mr. Bennett's Otherwise.
Mr. N. R. Bolia's Aurangazeeb.
Prince S. S. Gaekwad's Mantua.
Mr. R. S. Captain's Lamington.
Mr. Ahmed Kader's Antonio.
Mr. Haroon Alwan's Delhousie.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's Mucktlunia.
Mr. Garrick's Rainbow.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Tipperary.
Mr. D. C. Cooper's Ayr Laddie.
Mr. Crammond's Honey.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Life Guard.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Mettle.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Salsette.
Mr. Leonard's Orphan.
Mr. Leonard's National.
Dr. A. V. M. King's First Attempt.
Mr. M. M. Isfani's Nasriyeh.
Mr. M. M. Isfani's Bahadorjung.
Mr. T. V. Shroff's Historian.
Messrs. Arnold and Dara Cowasjee's Justice.
Mr. Goorjee Yacoob's Nimble.
Mr. Goolam Esmail's Powerful.
Mr. Hajee Jaffer's Fattahabad.
Mr. Heath's Speedwell.
Mr. Heath's Emir.
Messrs. F. E. Lace and R. J. Golightly's Chukla.
Major Sir G. Beaumont's Duballow.
Mr. A. Hamid Sulleman's Sailor Prince.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that the Final Entries for the Poona Races, First Meeting, close on Tuesday, 26th August, 1919.

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FLYWEIGHT BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

WINNER: C. W. MONTEIRO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

The flyweight boxing championship of India was lost by Immanuel Isaac, the holder, to C. W. Monteiro, late of Mesopotamia, at the boxing tournament at the Empire Theatre, Calcutta, under the National Sporting Club's rules organised by Mr. Albert E. Fleming. The fight was an extremely exciting one the issue remaining in doubt until the last few rounds. Isaac's superb technique stood him well during the first twelve rounds but he finally weakened and Monteiro, the challenger, had it all his own way in the end. The fight was fifteen rounds with six ounce gloves and the decision was given on points.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

RECORDS OFFICE V. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The only two Rugby teams in Bombay met again last evening on the Oval, the Records again a full team but weakened through having their men having been demobilised, some of Gymkhana were short handed and the The Gymkhana of their players to the Gymkhana. Records lent two Records lent two men. There seemed some doubt about the Records being able to provide a match and the ultimate ability was the result of the keenness of the A. G.'s Office to keep the flag aflying. The weather was not unsuitable for playing but the ground was very heavy indeed. In the first half from a pass by Macdonell to Macintosh, the latter scored Padgett over and little later there was another try. In the second half from a line out, Macdonell threw the ball out half way across the field and Padgett handed the ball to Barton, one of the Records players lent to the Gymkhana scored a try at the corner which delighted his own military colleagues. None of the three tries was connected. The Gymkhana won with the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 3 Tries (9 points.)
RECORD'S OFFICE, Nil.

The teams were:—

Record's Office:—Sgt. McGregor Q. M. Sgt. Chandler, S. Maj. Wilks, Sgt. Brillain, and Sgt. Payne; Sgt. Bales and Sgt. McDonald; Sgt. Thompson, Sgt. Keeffer, Sgt. Moon, Pte. Brenchley, Sgt. Chandler, Sgt. Barton, Sgt. Ellis and Sgt. Emmerson.

Bombay Gymkhana:—H. W. E. Aspenwall; T. H. Macintosh, W. R. Padgett and another; H. Macdonell, and another; A. B. Inkson, C. N. Rech, W. J. Moore, G. J. Mumford. J. D. Lewis, and another.

Referee J. B. Sweet.

ALLEGED TRAFFIC IN GIRL.

EVIDENCE OF A LABOURER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, this afternoon resumed the hearing of the case in which Eric Kees and his wife Alice Kees stood charged with having hired for immoral purposes, the sister of the second accused, Miss Adelaide Philbin, a girl under sixteen years.

A cooly and a durwan employed by Mrs Mitchell, mistress of the brothel, where the girl was kept, were examined. They deposed to having seen both the accused bringing Philbin to the house of Mrs Mitchell. The cooly said that he used to take rupees two to the second accused. The case was adjourned till Thursday next.

THE LATE DR. T. M. NAIR.

Srimati T. Ammalu Amma, the only sister of the late Dr. T. M. Nair desires us to publish the following:—

Ever since the news of the said end of my brother reached me, I have been receiving letters, telegrams, and resolutions from public bodies, from all parts of India and from outside sympathising with me in my loss, for all of which, I hereby express my heartfelt gratitude and hope that the kind friends will forgive me for not acknowledging them individually. My loss has been irreparable; but I console myself that it is shared equally by the public for whose cause he dedicated his life. During his last few years he espoused the cause of the non-Brahmins and the depressed classes in particular and from reports received from England, it is clear that his exertions on their behalf hastened his end. I was proud of him when alive and will be prouder still if the cause for which he sacrificed his life never suffers by his absence.

THE CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am sure I voice the sentiments of Young Bombay when I say that the address delivered by the Chancellor of our University on Wednesday last, was an unwise and unfortunate pronouncement.

Now, nobody would have found the slightest reason to complain if the Chancellor had devoted a fairly good portion of his adddress to the grateful remembrance of the services of the British Navy to India. But when about five-sixths of his address are occupied with facts and statements which every schoolboy (not Macaulay's, certainly; but literally every school boy) knows, then, I think, Job himself must put aside his provervial virtue, and tell the illustrious Chancellor plainly, on behalf of the students, to speak to them of something which can more readily touch their hearts and youthful spirits

Next I come to the apotheosis of James Watt in which the Chancellor took so much delight. I wonder whether he has any idea of the implied irony which lurks in his words in this connexion. He informed us that James Watt had done more to make England what she is than Burke, Carlyle or Mill. Yes, exactly; to make England what she is. But then, shall we not consider what England is to-day? If Reuter is not unreclaimably given to falsehoods, England is to day a hot-bed of class-Wars; England wallows in a welter of confusion; England is to-day in the clutches of a moral civil war; England, as the Premier said, is imperilled. And for all this, of course, James Watt and his materialistic successors must be deified; of course, the representatives of higher and humanitarian impulses must be spoken lightly of for preventing the world from being hurled into the direct abyss of destruction.

Perhaps it will be contended that the statement under consideration was not made for being taken in this light. Supposing that it was not, who but a materialist will maintain that the material and not the intellectual greatness is the real and lasting glory of a Nation? "By nothing is England so great as by her literature." Some may think that when I say this, I am one of those by whom the Chancellor expected to be called a Philistine. I am not such a person. I beg to submit that I am a humble seeker after Truth. As such, I, with all my young friends, must at once acknowledge that industrial and economic considerations ought to be given their due place in the polity of a nations. When, however, we are exhorted (with an overconfident and omniscient "believe me") to exalt the benefactor of material things at the cost of those who are benefactors of spiritual things, every sensible and impartial person must differ from such a one-sided adviser. This does not mean, of course, that the call for taking up industrial enterprises is to be wholly disregarded. What I want to bring to public notice is that let us not be too blindly drawn in the present-day currents of unmitigated materialism, which says that because India is poor, India should dethorne the "Spirit-God" and set up Mamman in His place.—Yours, etc.,

"VINODEKANT."

GRAIN CONTROL.

MAXIMUM RATES FOR THE WEEK.

The Director of Civil Supplies has issued the following list showing below the maximum rates of grains for Bombay City for the week beginning 27th August, 1919:

RICE

	Wholesale price per bag of 168 lbs. Ex. Dock.	Wholesale price for sale in Bombay City incl. 3 as. distribution charge of Messrs. Curr, Ebrn. & Sons.	Rates per candy of 27 mds or 82⅔ cwt. Bombay City.	Rate per bag of 168 lbs.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Rice				
Large (16 pa...ts.)	10 14	9 11	9 9 0	6 3 32½
Big Mill Specia...	11 14	0 12	9 0 0	7 0 30½
S. I. Chanduba	..	12 11	0 0 7	0
Small Mill ..	12 0	3 12	11 3 0	7 3 30
S. Q.	12 4	9 12	15 9 0	7 3
Europe No. 2 .	12 15	6 13	8 6 0	7 6
Europe No. 1.	12 15	6 13	10 6 0	7 0 30
Mill Sughandi	13 4	6 13	15 9 0	7 9 31
Long Boiled ...	13 15	6 14	10 6 0	8 3
Milched Boiled	13 12	0 14	7 0 0	8 6
Mandia ..	15 2	0 15	13 0 0	8 9 30½
Broken Rice.				
Extra				
A 1	12 3 3	12	14 3	0 7 3
A 1	11 13 6	12	8 6	0 7 0
A 2	10 8 0	11	3 0	0 6 3
A 3	8 13 0	9	8 0	0 5 6
B 1	11 0 6	11	11 6	0 6 6
B 2	9 15 9	10	10 9	0 6 0
B 3	8 7 6	9	2 6	0 5 3
C 1	10 14 9	11	9 9	0 6 6
C 2	9 12 0	10	7 0	0 5 9
C 3	8 5 6	9	0 6	0 5 3
Bengal Rice.				
Gross Table				Rs. a. p
No. 1 ..	20 12 0			0 11 3
Nagra No. 1.	20 6 0			0 11 0
Ballam No. 1.	20 13 0			0 11 3
Kazla ..	18 10 0			0 10 0
Raree No. 1	20 2 0			0 10 9
Raree uncleaned	19 5 0			0 10 6
Boiled Patna	19 0 0			0 10 3
Pegu White	17 12 0			0 9 9

NOTE.—In all other cases the basis of calculation is taken up as 31 maplis to a bag of rice.

WHEAT.

	Rs. a. p.	Rate for retailer's pylee (mapli)
Australian Wheat .. 65	1 0	0 7 3
Choice White Karachi .. 66	0 0	0 7 9
Choice Glossy or Sarbhati .. 70	0 0	0 8 3
GRAM.		
Punjab (Mixed) 65	0 0	per candy of 27 mds or 82⅔ cwt. 0 7 6
JUWARI.		
Central India .. 60	0 0	0 7 0
BAJRI.		
1st Grade .. 62	0	0 7 3
2nd Grade .. 58	0 0	0 6 9
3rd Grade ..	..	..

2. Under the terms of clause (c) of the agreement made with shippers at the time of issuing licenses it is hereby notified that shippers should sell rice in Bombay only on the order of the Director of Civil Supplies.

MR. WALTER LONG ON PARTY SYSTEM.

Mr. Walter Long, speaking at Trowbridge in mail week, said the advice that the party system was dead and ought not to be revived was mere nonsense. Without parties politics would have no organisation and no enthusiasm. It would cease to be interesting and engrossing. The question was the use they would make of parties. He was still a strong party man, but urged all to give support to the Imperial policy in the best meaning of that much-abused word. They could be absolutely loyal to their Conservative Party, yet give unquestioning support to Mr. Lloyd George's Government or any Government on the same lines.

He had no cause to regret anything he had ever said on Home Rule for Ireland, but believed the proper solution of the legislative difficulties was the adoption of a federal system, leaving the Imperial Parliament free for questions concerning the Empire and greater domestic questions. The Conservative Party came clean-handled to the great Imperial task, ready to work with anybody for a policy which was helpful for the Empire as a whole.—"Daily News."

PUBLIC ENQUIRY INTO PROFITEERING.

A meeting of the Select Committee on High Prices and Profits was held at the House of Commons on July 30. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. F. S. Jackson, M.P., (the famous cricketer), was unanimously elected chairman. The Committee decided to take evidence in public and on oath. Several Government Departments have been requested to be prepared with evidence on Tuesday next when the first sitting of the Committee in public will be held. It is expected the Food Controller will be the first witness.

The Committee will sit continuously with a view, if possible, of presenting an interim report to the House of Commons before the recess. In view of the urgency of the question, it is expected that the Committee will take evidence during the recess. In place of Sir A. Steel Maitland, who has resigned, Major-General Sir J. H. Davidson has been appointed to the Committee.—"Daily News."

QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you or any one of your Andhra readers enlighten me with the information through the medium of your paper whether Naidoos are Telugus? If not, who are they?—Yours, etc.,

RAGHUNATH B. POKUL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you or any of your numerous readers kindly inform me through the medium of your esteemed journal, the rules of a play called "Word Making and Word Taking"—Yours, etc.,

"ELLIS-BRIDGE."

Ahmedabad, August 25.

FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

J. A. N. writes:—Yesterday (25th) at about 8-43 p.m., near Churney Road junction, a Goan was getting into car No. 122, there was an inspector on the hind platform, he kicked the Goan (1) saying that there was no room in the car, although there was room and the Goan sat afterwards. The Goan became furious and would have beaten the Inspector had not the Inspector walked away from the car and hence I could not take down the number of the Inspector. I was travelling in the same car. The conductor's number was 831. The people in the car asked the conductor the number of the Inspector, but he said that he did not know. I hope the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company will make an inquiry into this matter, punish the Inspector and see that such things happen no more.

KASHINATH replying to "Kanarite" on the alternative of passive resistance by the non-publication of "Kanara News" as proposed by him, says that the suggestion is not one inculcating passive resistance at all, but for obedience to the order. Real passive resistance, the correspondent says, would be in the printing of the paper without reference to unjust orders.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF RS. 60,000.

PARSI YOUTH GETS 18 MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, disposed of the case in which Inspector Dyer charged one Eruchshaw Dadabhoy Driver, a Parsi youth of twenty-two, with theft as a servant and with forgery in respect of two cheques for Rs. 30,000 each belonging to his employers Messrs. James Finlay and Company, drawn on the National Bank of India. The details of previous hearings of the case have already appeared in these columns.

Superintendent Sykes conducted the prosecution, Mr. Payne, Solicitor, with Messrs. Kotewal and Registrar, pleaders, defended the accused and Mr Little, solicitor, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Messrs. James Finlay and Company.

The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges.

His Worship on the plea of the accused and the evidence before him convicted accused of both the charges and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge. The sentences are to run consecutively. His Worship also ordered the property and cash recovered to go to Messrs. James Finlay and Company.

A COOLIE'S LAPSE.

GETS 4 MONTHS FOR THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Deputy Inspector Davison charged one Sautak Maladin, a coolie, employed in Messrs. King, King and Company's godown, with the theft as a servant of miscellaneous articles of the total value of Rs. 400, belonging to the Company's constituents.

The accused was defended by Mr. Vijaykar pleader.

It appeared that on Sunday night when the police sepoy No. 1465 B. was patroling at Lamington Road, he found the accused carrying a lot of things in his dhotar. He arrested the accused on suspicion and made enquiries as a result of which he discovered that the articles were stolen from Messrs. King, King and Company's godown at Dhobi Talao where the accused was working.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted.

Mr. Vijaykar, praying for a lenient punishment said the accused had been in the company's service for six years and had hitherto borne good character.

His Worship sentenced the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A TRICKY THIEF CONVICTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. B. N Athavle disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector Kirtiraj charged Alli alias Sakina Mahomed with robbery in respect of a purse containing Rs. 19 in cash and G. C. notes, from the person of one Parashram Soma.

It appeared that about 2 a.m. on 25th August, the complainant was returning home from a theatre. When he arrived near the junction of Foras Road and Belassis Road, the accused, who is a eunuch accosted him. The complainant did not pay any attention to him. Thereupon the accused made a rush at the complaint, caught him by the neck and after dealing him some blows, took away the purse from his pocket. The complainant was at the time crying out for help.

Mahomed Kassam, a hack victoria driver on hearing him crying chased the accused, arrested him and made him over to the Police.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the complainant committed an indecent act with him so he had a row with the complainant.

The accused was however convicted on evidence and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIGHT BETWEEN RAMPURIS AND PATHANS.

DEATH OF A MAHOMEDAN.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Safa Ulla, a Mahomedan. It was stated a fight took place between a party of Rampuris and Pathans near the Stable Street, Bapty Road, at 8 p.m. on Monday and five persons including the deceased were stabbed. The deceased died shortly after his admission in the hospital. The deceased was a Rampuri and further enquiry was adjourned after identifying the body.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

The market for jute shares was somewhat better with a little more inquiry. Coals were dull and in Miscellaneous section there were again more sellers than buyers in evidence. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Borcola, 2-8; prem., Barrea, 44-4; Lakurka, 58-8.

Jute:—Auckland, 490; Crig, 5 prem., Dalhousie, 510; Fort William, 480; Howrah, 46; Hooghly, 116; Kamarhatty, 345; Lansdowne, 421-8; Lothian, 450; Northbrook, 67-8; Reliance 47-0

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Navigation, 45-4; Alpha Insurance, 1-12; prem., Bank of Bengal Brass, 18; Bengal Bridge and Bolt, 7-12 prem., British Ceylon Corporation 17-12; Calcutta Tramways Ltd., 96; Calcutta Metal Works, 1-4 prem., Clivedan Coke, 16-8; Cosmos Tanning, 1-12 prem., Howrah Oil, 46-8; Hume Pipes, 15-8; India General Navigation 179, Marshall Sons and Co., 16-8; New Savan Sugar 14; Orissa Cement, 21; Shahdara Delhi Sahranpur Railway, 165; Surma Valley Saw Mills 24-4; Tata Industrial Bank, 69 prem.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 87-12, to Rs. 88-2, and small lots were done at Rs. 88-6, to Rs. 88-12.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Meeting at 8-30 p.m. (B. T.).

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong, per s.s. Euryales via Negapatam, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana Sports, 5-30 p.m.

Salle Francaise: Second lecture on Clemenceau by Prof. Louis Peltier, with Mr. J. Dutard, French Consul, as chairman, 6-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 28.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chinde, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Karagola, will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FRIDAY, August 29.

Ganesh Chaturthi: Public Holiday.

SATURDAY, Aug. 30.

The Mail Steamer Nirvana with the outward Mails of the 7th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	18
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	20
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7 15	18 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi Express	8 30	7

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21
Fast Passenger	21 10	7

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned general meeting of the Association will be held to-day at 7-15 p.m. in the hall of the Association to consider the Juvenile Smoking Bill.

SHIKSHONNATI MANDAL.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

A public meeting was held in the Vanita Vishram Hall, on Saturday, the 23rd instant, under the presidentship of Seth Padmanji Naraeibhai, to explain the aims and objects of the Shikshanonnati Mandala.

Dr. Savarker, in his speech, gave in brief an idea of the history and work of the Mandala. He said that the Mandala conducted two night schools, one at Parel and the other at Girgaum Angri's Wadi and a free reading room in Amewadi, Girgaon. As regards finance the Mandala had a balance of Rs. 640 only, whereas lakhs of rupees were required to accomplish the cause the Mandala had undertaken upon itself.

In conclusion he appealed to the generous public to give their helping hand to the Shikshan Fund to be collected by the Mandala on Friday, the 29th instant, the Ganesh Chaturthi Day.

Mrs. Anantikabai Gokhale in her speech suggested that arrangements for industrial education should be made and that arrangements should be made to give facility to females in making use of the reading room maintained by the Mandala.

Messrs. Nagarkar, D. S. Yarde, D. S. Dedhar and Seth Shaikhally, all, appealed to the public to substantially help the Shikshann fund, in view of the necessity of the spread of education which alone would materially help India in progressing on the path of self-government.

At this stage Seth Shaikhally announced that the president enrolled himself as a patron of the Mandala and that he contributed Rs. 201 to the Shikshan Fund. While bringing the proceedings to a close the president in his speech repeated the appeal of the speakers to help the Mandal.

PUNJAB RELIEF FUND.

The following donations have been forwarded to the Secretaries of the Punjab Relief Funds:—

P. H. Dalal, Rs. 6; P. S. Khambatta, Rs. 5; A Parsee gentleman, Rs. 25; A. Patel, Rs. 20; Two Parsees, Rs. 15; C. M. Doctor, Rs. 5; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 5; P. K. F., Rs. 10; J. N., Rs. 5; P. J. M., Rs. 5; K. M. Suntoke, Rs. 5; Mino M. Madon, Rs. 1; M. S. M., Rs. 1; K. K. Sanawala, Rs. 8; S. K. Nichol-son, Rs. 3; Reikhushru Hormusji, Rs. 3; Barjorji Framji Barucha, Rs. 15; J. D. C., Rs. 5. Total Rs. 137. (Rupees one hundred and thirty-seven only).

PURCHASE OF MOTOR LORRIES.

SANCTION GRANTED.

A meeting of the Improvement Trust was held yesterday, Mr. W. C. Shepherd presiding when the Board considered a letter from the Trust Engineer asking for sanction for the purchase of ten one ton Ford lorries owing to the difficulty of getting bullock carts; the Engineer stated that these ten lorries would be equivalent to 90 bullock carts, and they would be cheaper in regard to working cost. The necessary sanction was given for the purchase of the lorries.

The O. S. K. steamer Indus Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 26th instant, and is due here on the 29th instant.

The O. S. K. steamer Kasado Maru left Singapore on the 23th instant for Colombo.

Lieut. Duff attached to the 18th Rifle Brigade, Rangoon, died from malaria at the Mandalay Civil Hospital while on leave.

The Unequalled Reliability of the

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IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE

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Can always be kept in good running order and costly periods of inaction be avoided.

Early delivery of 3 and 5 Ton Chassis.

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GODREJ'S SAFES

Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

Safes supplied for Savings Banks India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July, 1913.

Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

By appointment to H. E. the Governor, Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.

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AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS

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GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE

CORPORATION, LTD.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

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Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

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Near Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

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½, ¾, 2, 3, 5, 7½, 10 H. P. also Rectifiers. Portable testing instruments ready for immediate Bombay delivery. Lowest prices.

Motors shortly expected.

D. C. ... 3, 5, 10, 15 H. P.
A. C. 1, 2, 15, 20, 25, 50 H. P.

Sole Agent for India.

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FOR SALE.

10—BHP A. C. 400 Volts ELECTRIC MOTORS complete at Rs. 1,100 each. Several expected very shortly.

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Samples and particulars on application.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

K. V. DESAI.—Your letter has been forwarded to the Secretaries of the Fund.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, 27th August, 1919.

A PERNICIOUS ORDER.

The question of discipline in our schools and colleges is, of course, settled and unsettled by the rule of spasmodic inspirations. Gentlemen of the Indian Educational Service find after official associations in India that the matter requires special watchfulness, so that at the time of their efflorescence as "the citizens of to-morrow," their young charges may be found to be uniformly sized in stature and without the touch of fretful aspirations which are said to embarrass sister-services. There are, of course, honourable exceptions and when such of them as do not lose their way in departmental promotions rise to the control of institutions, the problem of discipline which vexes lesser men is found to be solved by the personality of the individual. The teacher who harasses least succeeds best. The majority of them, however, engage themselves in the meteorological experiment of securing a calm atmosphere in their institutions. Whenever they imagine that they hear an earth-tremor, they plunge themselves into a struggle with students by issuing impossible interdicts and expecting the students to observe them. Departmental circulars are explained in speeches, which in turn are explained by circulars.

Among the minor worries of Lord Willingdon, at a certain period of his regime, was the business of elucidating the principles that supposedly ought to restrict the relations of students with public meetings. But he was not quite blind to the fact that the matter could not be grappled with by the issuing of a small penal code to students and the supplying of private instructions to principals and professors. Now, we understand that, yielding to a bright idea of his own, the acting principal of the Elphinstone College has simplified the whole problem by a rule consisting of a single sentence. We reproduce the law on the subject:—

NOTICE.

Students are not allowed to attend public meetings, political or otherwise, without previously obtaining the sanction of the principal.

(Sd.) A. C. L. WILKINSON,
Ag. Principal.

Elphinstone College,
Bombay 13th August, 1919.

We are amazed and grieved that an educationist of the experience of Mr. Wilkinson—whose record in the service has been an unexceptionable one—should have evolved this order out of his own mind and published it as the final word on the subject. Does he realise the meaning of his phrase "public meetings, political *or otherwise*"? Is it only a solemn imitation of the sweeping formula that obtains in some statutes or, does he mean that his enactment should be taken in all seriousness? We shall leave the restriction about the undefined and indeterminate things envisaged by him as "political meetings," but we would ask him if he realised the meaning of "or otherwise" when he issued his entirely unnecessary order. "Political or otherwise" is a very comprehensive term and includes meetings and functions that relate to the discussion of religious, educational, social or economic subjects. We fear that Mr. Wilkinson knows precious little of the social obligations of students outside his College. In fact very few of the men of Mr. Wilkinson's caste know, or care to know, the conditions of life to which students are connected outside class hours. A Hindu student goes to worship in a temple where a Shastri is reciting and explaining the scriptures or a Mahomedan student attends a mosque where the Moulvi is discoursing on the Koran or the Hadis. If Mr. Wilkinson means what he says, special permission should be obtained for the purpose. We object to the presumption that meetings and functions are *prima facie* and, unless the principal is satisfied to the contrary, unlawful assemblies for our young men. Students are entitled, without the graciousness of eccentric principals, to share in the amenities of life and culture. They must be free to attend special debates and discussions, public lectures, social gatherings, communal functions, brotherhood meetings, and the like without let or hindrance. Our colleges are not self-sufficing institutions in these respects; no college could be, let alone an Indian college.

Why on earth should a student be compelled to wait on the principal for "previous sanction" when he desires to attend a series of lectures such, for instance, as was inaugurated by Sir George Lloyd last week? If Mr. Wilkinson does not mean it, he must say so and rescind the order. If he professes to be ideally reasonable and unobstructive in the granting of "previous sanction," he does not realise the blighting effects of a gratuituously restrictive order passed at a time when we want more than at any other time organisations and meetings that should supplement the work of colleges. We would tell him one thing. A sweeping order such as his is issued to be constantly disobeyed, and to one who knows the psychology of discipline, an order of the kind stands self-condemned. A rule so pernicious and unenforceable should never have been given. We understand that the St. Xavier's College not to be outdone has on the board a notice similar in nature and ... a restrictive in scope ... still more the authorities ... We warn, the restriction against the issuing of ... ons that have to be automatically ... d imperceptibly disobeyed; they will remain a dead letter liable to sudden revival when it suits the temper of a principal to do a stroke or two. We fear that an atmosphere of uneasiness and distrust has been already created by these rules. We would ask higher authorities, and Sir George Lloyd in particular, to intervene and check the spirit that makes principals and professors regard their students not as friends, but as suspects.

Notes of the Day.

An Indemnifying Bill.

The "Pioneer", which is likely to be in the know, announces that the Government of India will introduce an indemnifying Bill in connection with Martial Law in the Punjab and we are assured by the journal that such a Bill is the usual accompaniment of the declaration of Martial Law. As usual the "Pioneer" advises Government to be firm and strong and not to yield to any criticisms. If Government intend to do any such thing, we trust they will defer all idea of doing so, till we have the opinion of the Privy Council and the Commission that is to be appointed. Already India has been tried sorely and the Government of India would commit a capital blunder in further exascerbating responsible Indian opinion by adopting a course that would practically nullify any inquiry into the Punjab affairs. We can understand the anxiety of Government to protect their officials. But at the same time, they should also consider what they owe to the people, whose servants the officials are and whose interests must, in any event, be paramount. If any wanton wrong has been committed, it is the plain duty of Government to expose it and redress the grievance. To introduce an indemnifying Bill all of a sudden would be to block all inquiry. We hope better counsel will prevail and the projected idea of introducing any such measure will be given up.

Mr. Asquith's Proposed Return.

The announcement of the "Edinburgh Evening News" that Mr. Asquith will seek to reenter the House of Commons at the earliest possible moment is good news. The coupon election which hustled some of the best statesmen of the country out of the House of Commons was run mainly on a vague mandate for the Peace Conference. The composition of Parliament at present possesses very little of the representative character needed for good or wise government. Labour has been jockeyed out of due representation; Irish members in the bulk do not attend; and the bad partnership of the Liberals in the Coalition has diminished the virtues of the party system and added to its evils. Worse than the depletion of talent, is the absence of effective opposition in the House of Commons. Sir Donald Maclean's opposition is only nominal, while the Labour lead of Mr. Adamson is weak on account of the paltriness of numbers. The recent speech of Mr. Lloyd-George studiedly avoided the problem of Ireland and he had little with which to appease the real demand of the miners. The base of his authority is wide, but not firm. The reappearance of the ex-Premier, we are told, followed possibly by the other ex-ministers, will see the evolution of an alternative Government. The work, however, is for the moment outside Parliament and if they intend to enter, in a body, it cannot be through by-elections only. The possibility of a general election is now widely recognised. In any case, it is evident that the Asquithian Liberals cannot be long treated as the old gang of back-numbers. England does not love Coalitions. The present Coalition is no exception.

Might-have-beens!

While principles govern the real issues of politics, the personal predelictions of statesmen play a great part in the history of politics. But for the mutual antipathy of Gladstone and Chamberlain, the issue of Irish Home Rule would have been favourably settled a quarter of a century ago. We wonder what would have been the course of Allied relations with Russia and the fate of the Revolution itself, if Mr. Henderson had decided in 1917 to remain as British Ambassador in Russia. The statement of Mr. Henderson that he was offered the office of the British Ambassador in 1917, is said to have created a great sensation. And well it might. The nature of the sensation would vary with the political attitude of critics, but we cannot help thinking that in his solicitude for Sir George Buchanan, there was a mistaken extravagance of goodness on Mr. Henderson's part. Imaginative persons might sit and rewrite history from ... rise of Kerensky up to ... the present day. The agony of ... Russia would, on the whole, have been infinitely lessened, if the courageous and generous policy of Mr. Henderson as Ambassador had been followed. All that now is in the realm of "might-have-beens."

The Russian Maze.

The Danish doctor Martiny's Russian impressions, which he has been good enough to communicate to Reuter, do not throw much light on the dark problem of that unhappy country, nor will his suggestions for further intervention, we are afraid, find favour in Allied countries. That Lenin has lost much of his old influence and that he has been compelled to adopt a less "frightful" policy, both at home and abroad, has been obvious ever since Russia was left in the cold by her former Allies when they met at the peace table at Versailles. But, at the same time, it has to be acknowledged that Lenin continues to be the one great moral force behind the Soviet Republic that he was at the beginning of the revolution. There is no evidence that the Russian proletariat is tired of him or that he is maintaining his hold on the sceptre by brute force alone. How then can Dr. Martiny affirm that foreign intervention will be welcomed by the Russians as a nation? But, apart from the Russians, is the idea of further military intervention by one or more of the Powers likely to find support in Allied countries? The history of the last few months in *all* countries without exception and particularly in Great Britain, ought to serve as a grave warning to any politicians who entertain such ideas. Moreover, unless all the Allies, including America, are agreed on the point, further intervention will be a political blunder fraught with possibilities of serious complications in the future.

Shantung.

Shantung promises to acquire as much prominence as Fiume. The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate does not appear to be quite a non-entity and the ratification of the Peace treaty in the United States will not be a formal affair. The Committee of the Senate has wisely resolved that the German rights in Shantung should revert to China and not to Japan. But in view of the secret treaties between Japan, England and France and the "regional understandings" between them it is not quite certain how the resolution of the Committee will be effectual. But it is something that a responsible body has come forward to say that the right thing should be done. That a portion of China, an ally, should be occupied by Japan, another ally, whatever be the technical name of this occupation, is very strange. It is to be hoped that the Republicans and the Democrats will not make it a party question but will join hands and protest against such manifest injustice.

Political Strikes.

A warning has been issued by the Managing Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions that strikes should not be lightly resorted to. Particularly the Committee deprecates what are called political strikes. For obvious reasons it would have been better if the language were less minatory. Strikes, political or otherwise, are always an extreme step and they should be avoided as far as possible. But it is not Labour only that stands in need of advice. Government and Capital also have their own responsibilities and when they are properly discharged, there will be few occasions for resorting to strikes. We cannot say there will be no occasion whatever justifying a political strike. It is also not true that a political strike will always end in revolution or failure. It is equally possible that Government may recognise the wisdom of changing their policy. The Committee thinks that Labour has to deal with Capital only and forgets that it has also become a political force and power.

Arts College for Mahomedans.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola deserve the thanks of the Mahomedan community for expediting the decision regarding the utilisation of Sir Mahomed Yusuf's generous gift of eight lakhs, made so far back as January 1914. The policy of drift especially in educational matters, adopted by Lord Willingdon's administration was never more glaring illustrated than in connection with this donation. Here was a magnificent sum placed at the absolute disposal of his predecessor and of himself for purposes of encouragement to Moslem education, at a time when there was a crying need for such encouragement, but Lord Willingdon's Government, in spite of persistent agitation among the Moslem public, continued to sleep over the donation for full five years, though the delay was also due to some extent to the indecision of the donor himself. We are glad, however, that at last the donation is to be utilised for some purpose, and that it is to be used in founding a first grade Arts College at Andheri. The selection of the site is a happy one and will afford an ideal environment for the institution. We are glad that the portals of the institution are to be thrown open to students of all races and creeds, thus giving a much-needed relief to the existing ... overcrowded colleges in the city. A hostel will, of course, have to be attached to the College for both Mahomedans and non-Mahomedans. We would urge that another hostel for the use of the large community of Moslem students of Bombay, who are at present suffering for lack of accommodation in the city, should be located at Andheri, either under Government auspices or under private supervision. We trust the leaders of the community will lose no time in moving in this matter and that Government will not take the same time in establishing the College as they took in arriving at a decision.

Our Hack Victorias

We publish elsewhere a letter from the Secretaries of the Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association, who try to rebut the charges of extortion and other malpractices usually levelled at the drivers of these vehicles. We have already adverted to the public complaints in this regard and have stated that while all such dishonest practices as complained of should be suppressed by the police, the victoriawalas have their own real grievances. From the letter we have published it will be seen that apart from the present high cost of living and the paucity of public stands, there are also other grievances. Bitter complaint is made regarding the alleged wholesale and indiscriminate seizure and destruction of horses by the controlling officer of the Glanders and Farcy Department. As we have made no enquiries into the matter, we cannot say whether the allegations have any reasonable basis, but we would urge that since the complaint appears to be widespread, Government would be well advised to institute an enquiry into the matter and give an assurance to the public that no unnecessary harshness is shown in the administration of the Glanders and Farcy Act. One request, however, of the victoria-owners appears to be just and that is that the controlling officer and Head Veterinary Surgeon of the Bai Sakarbai Hospital for Animals should not be one and the same person.

ADDITIONAL LETTERS

V.

TO

SIR GEORGE LOWNDES.

Sir,—Like a moth, foredoomed to dust and ashes by the heat of the lamp round which it flutters, I keep revolving round the one subject of the Punjab, knowing that the path of duty leads, but to the gaol. And yet it is not fanaticism: the first anger when I found a friend smitten by this Martial Law has died down; I welcome the subsidence of the agitation at white heat which once raged round the Courts-Martial; it is a healthy mind which continues to receive even in grief and anger, the healing influences of time, and the open air and the sun and sky. But though reason prevails, and the Punjab is but a corner of the world, and there are other interests in life beside canvassing the doings of officials, still one recurs to certain aspects because they are human, and recurs to the Punjab because the official mind there has illustrated the general official mind the world over. The bureaucracy, everywhere, is greedy for more and more things to do, cannot understand a tithe of the things it undertakes to do, and consequently does everything ill, because it has not the time to understand, design or execute. M. Clemenceau could not get on at Versailles either with President Wilson or Mr. Lloyd George, because one set up to be a Napoleon, and the other as Jesus Christ; but, perhaps, it is due to Mr. Clemenceau himself and his cohorts from the Quai d'Orsay, that the Peace of Versailles is such a botch—the Peace to end Peace, as it has been characterised. And, as in the matter of Peace, so with trade regulations, finance, currency, relation between Capital and Labour, nationalization of transport, power, mines, food, raw produce. The men who are ordained to deal with these questions, are unquestionably able, can put forth memoranda abler than any of their critics; but their minds move in grooves, they think in technical terms which restrict the assimilation of fresh experience, their own unconscious interests are with the system now cracking under the strain put upon it, their ideals are of good form and a hospitable table and a dying culture. Above all, there is no time for fundamental thinking; and the result is that England has got to muddle through somehow to salvation. When she does, it will be in spite of her Ministers, Senators, Committee men, Royal Commissioners, bankers, stockbrokers, secretaries and clerks. No single human being ever could throw open all the windows of the soul to let in all the light and air; he would burn or shiver. Each one is, therefore, a specialist: opens a window in some corner of his soul, and concentrates on his special task in the light and air he can admit. But as the window of each worker is at a different angle, and admits different light and air, each one faces knowledge at a different aspect; and necessarily becomes a *critic* of his fellow. Hence different professions develop different qualities, and different defects of those qualities. *Quot homines, tot sententiæ.* The unity of nations, cabinets, committees, is not the flat unity of people thinking identically; but the highly complex unity in diversity, the unity of co-ordination of diverse aims, interests, thoughts leading them to converge approximately to one point at a given moment, though varying on different occasions. The unity is occasional, the divergence, the more permanent;—unless, indeed, the unity be that of officials who are dragooned, by training at Eton and in the Services, into identical thinking. When such officials form a government, the power of adaptability of that Government to changes of circumstance is small; the vessel which they steer, if it once drifts towards the rocks, will be at the mercy of wind and waves.

It was, therefore, a relief to find you in the Government of India at its present crisis. You had the same Oxford training as your colleagues, you had your *expertise* in law, as they had in administration. But you had met Indian gentlemen as your equals at the Bombay bar; like all advocates you were dependent on the good opinion of your solicitors, you had to cultivate an understanding of your Indian clients. Two other members of the Government, Sir Sankaran Nair and Sir Thomas Holland, each contributed his own special professional quality (and defect?), to correct the traditional views of the Civil Service, where they needed correction or supplementation. Among the I. C. S. members, Sir James Mesten brought to your consels a liberality and breadth of mind which had endeared him to Indian members of the Legislative Council when he was the Secretary under Sir Guy Fleetwood-Wilson: And, yet on the fateful day when Sir Sankaran Nair raised the question of the cutting short of Martial Law in the Punjab, the Government of India whose principal function is to supervise and revise the proceedings of local Governments, abdicated its functions, gave a blank cheque to Sir Michael O'Dwyer, and lost the collaboration of Sir Sankaran Nair, which had been so much valued by Lord Hardinge. How did this happen?

I must fear that this result arose from the sacrifice of personal convictions to the need of supporting an I.C.S. Lieutenant-Governor in his obstinate defence of an obsolete policy. I can understand how that might operate with service men; but you were in the Council surely to correct the proclivity of a Service Body to act on the formula—"Our Service, right or wrong." You were not a Service Man,—your legal experience would have shown you how much *necessary* blundering is hidden under the cover of official pomposities; and you *must* have heard the loud anguished-cry that was arising against Martial Law. You, who, at the Bombay High Court, thought it your duty to consider the interests of your client paramount even above justice; how *could* you forget that your present client is the People of India, including the People of the Punjab, and that interests of client and of justice

(Continued on page 10.)

EXPECTED OVERTHROW OF SOVIET.

BRITISH INTERVENTION WELCOMED.

DOCTOR MARTINY'S STATEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. noon, Aug. 26.

COPENHAGEN.—Doctor Martiny, the head of the Danish Red Cross, who has arrived from Russia interviewed by Reuter said that Lenin decided early in 1919 to abandon the terroristic methods and adopt a conciliatory attitude in the external and internal relations with a view to attaining a peaceful settlement. This policy failed, whereupon the Soviets espoused the Extremists' methods of Peters and Dershinsky who have been the real Government for the past three months.

The successes against Admiral Koltchak were largely due to the able generalship of a supporter of Peters, named Kameneff, an ex-Czarist Colonel, who adopted an offensive instead of a defensive policy.

Doctor Martiny believes that the Soviet would be overthrown in six months if an Allied and neutral commission were attached to Admiral Koltchak and General Denikin's forces in order to guard against the excesses. The Russians except the Bolsheviks would welcome British intervention. People would give up hope if the British were to withdraw from Archangel as Russia would inevitably fall under German influence. Doctor Martiny stated that seventy per cent. of the soldiers compelled to serve in the Bolshevik army had deserted and had formed themselves into well-organised Green Army whose principle was not to fight either the White or the Red armies unless forced and to protect the villages against compulsory service. In exchange for this protection, the villagers fed them.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF KIEFF.

UKRAINIAN ARMIES' RECENT SUCCESSES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 26.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that according to the news received there by aeroplane, Petluras and the west Ukrainian armies have captured the whole of Podolia large parts of Volhynia and the Government of Kieff from the Soviet troops. The victors are now approaching the river Dnieper. Kieff is reported to have been occupied.

UNAUTHORISED ELECTIONS FOR BERLIN SOVIETS.

GOVT. TROOPS OCCUPY COMMUNIST HEAD-QUARTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 26.

BERLIN.—The Government troops have occupied the communist headquarters in consequence of the latter ordering the unauthorised election for the Berlin Soviets.

HUNGARIAN MINISTRY.

FRIEDRICH CHARGED WITH FORMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 26.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Budapest states that following the resignation of the Cabinet, the Allied mission has charged Friedrich with the formation of a ministry within three days representative of all classes meanwhile ensuring maintenance of order.

LOVACZY BECOMES PRIME MINISTER OF HUNGARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 26.

PARIS.—It is reported that Lovaczy has become Prime Minister of Hungary.

PROFITEERING LAW.

BOARD OF TRADE'S EXPLANATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. noon, Aug. 26.

The Board of Trade explaining the Profiteering Law has indicated that there will be a central investigation by a Central Committee into the costs and profits of production and distribution of goods also a local investigation by a local committee subject to an appeal tribunal into the complaints by the general public concerning the prices charged and the profits made in the retail distribution of goods. Local authorities have the option of establishing a local committee. All the committees and tribunals established under the Act will be advised not to take action which may hamper and restrict legitimate commercial enterprise.

SACRIFICE OF A RICH POST.

MR. HENDERSON'S SENSATIONAL STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 26.

A sensational statement has been made by Mr. Arthur Henderson who is a candidate in the Widnes bye-election to the effect that when he went to Russia in 1917 he was empowered to replace the British Ambassador Sir George Buchanan. He discovered that it would be most unfair to ask Sir George Buchanan to return home and Mr. Henderson consequently sacrificed a rich post.

INDIAN REFORMS.

BICAMERAL LEGISLATURE IN PROVINCES ADVOCATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 26.

Mr. Prithwis Chandra Roy writes in the "Westminster Gazette" strongly supporting the immediate grant of bicameral legislatures in the provinces and declares that their postponement may jeopardise the whole scheme and throw the experiment into doubtful channels of orientation from the start. He complains of the inadequacy of representation of the educated community.

DORCHESTER TO SIMLA BY AIR.

CONTEMPLATED FLIGHT DROPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 26.

The contemplated light of airship from Dorchester to Simla has been dropped on account of expense.

INTERNATIONAL FLYING.

SUCCESSFUL AIR TRIP TO AND FROM PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 26.

International flying has been inaugurated by the departure of an air special which left London for Paris with one passenger at nine o'clock in the morning and arrived back within the scheduled time at two-forty-five in the afternoon.

NURSE CAVELL'S BETRAYER.

THE INDICTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 26.

PARIS.—The court-martial begins to-day of Quyien, the betrayer of Nurse Cavell. There are 58 witnesses and the trial is expected to last a week. The indictment reveals the secrets of the organisation conducted by Nurse Cavell, Prince and Princess of Croy and others enabling the British, French and Belgian soldiers to escape into Holland. Quyien, who was a convict in St. Quentin, when the town was occupied by the Germans entered into the German espionage service and learned the secrets of organisation representing himself as a French officer. He preyed upon the bounty of Nurse Cavell and others in Brussels borrowing large sums and finally denouncing them. He also systematically spied in prisoners' camps till 1917. He was arrested on a charge of theft on his return to France from Switzerland and sent to serve in a disciplinary unit in north Africa till the release of his victims in the German prisons enabled the graver charges to be formulated.

PRINCE OF WALES IN QUEBEC.

OPENS ST. LAWRENCE BRIDGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 26.

QUEBEC.—The Prince of Wales speaking in French formally opened the great bridge over the Saint Lawrence to-day and placed wreath on the monuments to Montcalm Wolfe and Samuel Champlain. The Prince is everywhere receiving an extraordinarily enthusiastic welcome. His frequent use of the French language in replying to the addresses has especially created an excellent impression amongst the French in Canada.

GUJARATI SAHITYA PARISHED.

MR. KANTAWALA ELECTED PRESIDENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 23.

The Gujarati Sahitya Parishad reception committee has elected Rao Bahadur Hargovindas D. Kantavala as the president of the ensuing Sahitya Parishad, which is to be held in this city in the middle of October next. Mr. H. D. Kantawala has contributed largely to the research work of Gujarati literature.

SWAMINARAYEN TEMPLE CASE.

1 TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE : 2 SENTENCED TO 7 YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 26.

The First Tribunal gave judgment, to-day, in the Swaminarayan Temple Case.

The accused Haji and Motiji were convicted of offences under sections 121A and 148 and 395 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to undergo seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Accused Bhogilal Virchand Bhagat was convicted of offence, under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to transportation for life. It was further ordered that he should forfeit all his property. He was also convicted of offences under sections 121A, 148 and 395 I. P. C. and sentenced to undergo seven years' rigorous imprisonment, the sentences in all the cases against him running concurrently.

Accused Nurbhoy and Imamkhan were acquitted.

UNITED PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION MEETING.

GOOD FUTURE FOR TEA AND COFFEE TRADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 25.

The Seventy-sixth Annual Session of the United Planters' Association commenced in Mayo Hall this afternoon, when Mr. J. S. Nicollas, chairman of the Association, presided. There was a large number of delegates and visitors present, including the Hon. Mr. H. V. Cobb, the British Resident, Sirdar Kantaraj Urs, the Diwan of Mysore, and Mr. T. J. Tasker, I.C.S. After the reading of the report and the chairman's speech, the Hon. Mr. Cobb addressed them. He said he was afraid that he would not expect to be among them this time next year and thanked them for having invited him to be present among them. He referred to the shortage of shipping and increase of freight and above all to the interdict against export of coffee. All these difficulties, Mr. Cobb said, had now disappeared and they had good future before them now. They had better days before them and they could even laugh at the influenza or the constitutional reforms. Dealing with future prospects, he alluded to the export demand for coffee, tea, and rubber.

Col. Bamadiston in his speech said that the question of the Hassan Mangalore harbour depended on the attitude of the Mysore Durbar regarding the Bhatkal harbour. He also said that the question of harbour was being investigated by the Government of India and that the report of the officer deputed for the purpose was awaited.

The Hon. Mr. Richardson, Member of the Madras Legislative Council, Planting in the course of his speech alluded to the crying need of railway development, especially the lines which had direct bearing on the Cochin Harbour Scheme, preliminary works for which have already been sanctioned and they must continue to press Government on these subjects. Referring to tea cess and import duty on teas imported into India, Mr. Richardson suggested that the Association would press its views strongly in favour of an import tax on tea. The high rate of exchange hit the planters very hard as the bulk of their produce was sold in London and as the working expenses had all to be drawn from home which necessarily increased the cost of production. This was really a subject which was rather above their heads, but it could certainly be used as an argument for pressing Government to protect them in their local tea markets.

He alluded to the questions of education and medical attendance for estate labourers and also of their housing and said this was the most important of all since their industry depended upon the comfort and well-being of their labourers. It was their insurance policy and those who did not insure comfort of their labourers were liable to suffer heavy losses. From a commercial point of view, if from no other, he would commend that subject to their careful attention.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NOMINATION OF PANCHAMA URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 25.

At the first general meeting of the newly started organisation of the Depressed Classes of Bangalore, called the Adi Dravida Abhivirdhi Sangham of Bangalore, yesterday, speeches were made by Dr. Larsen, Mr. S. N. Apponna Aiyengar, Mr. C. R. Reddy, I. G. of Education, and Mr. V. R. Shinde, General Secretary of the Depressed Classes Mission of Bombay, laying stress on the need of their elevation. Among the resolutions passed were one thanking Government for nominating a *panchama* for the first time to the Bangalore District Board and another requesting Government to allow a member of the community to represent in the Representative Assembly.

BLACK AND WHITE.

PLACE OF NEGRO IN AMERICAN SOCIETY

The late Booker Washington used a telling image to express his conception of the place of the negro in American society. Black and white, he said, should be one as the hand in all matters of common interest and aim, while being separate as the fingers in those things that rightly kept them apart. Such an ideal has a most ironical sound in the presence of the extraordinarily deadly racial conflict, which, beginning in Washington, has now spread to Chicago. In the latter city the conditions touching the coloured population are widely different from those in the capital. During the past four years greatly enlarged opportunities have come to the coloured men, in the industrial field, through the demand for his labour in the Northern and Middle Western States. High wages, and an opening in many occupations hitherto closed to him, have given the negro a lift in the social scale. He acquires property, and claims his right to settle in any city quarter within his means. The colour prejudice then is exacerbated, and the occasion for conflict is always there, in fears regarding the security of the white woman. Further, we have to remember that the enlistment of the negro into the new American army has introduced a fresh and incalculable factor. The Southern States have furnished no fewer than 89,000 black soldiers, against 379,000 whites from the same region. In the whole country 360,000 negroes have been drafted into the forces. There can be no more conclusive symbol of citizenship, and, inevitably, the negro soldier has learned to stand upon his right. It means a claim which brings him up sharply against a fierce and profound prejudice, by no means confined to the old Slave States. Hence the terrible tragedy of the scenes in Chicago and Washington.—"The Daily News."

MINOR RAIDS IN PESHAWAR AREA.

BOMB THROWN BY TRIBESMEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 25.

Minor raids occurred in the Peshawar area on night of the 20th. The tribesmen are reported to have thrown a bomb, originally acquired from Afghan sources at a piquet near Idak in Tochi without, however, causing any casualties. On the 23rd Saidgi piquets were attacked by a gang of Khostwals and others about 250 strong. The raiders were driven off with a loss of about 35, while our casualties were two Indian Ranks killed and four wounded. Minor raids have occurred in Derajat area.

AFGHAN TRIBESMEN WITHDRAWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 25.

A gang of Afghan tribesmen and militia deserters who were infesting the hills north of Hindubagh are reported to have been recalled by the Amir's orders and to be withdrawing towards the frontier.

THE MAMLATDAR!

DISCREET WRONG PARTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUJERAT August 24.

A humorous scene was witnessed at the Jambusar railway station. Some petty officers and people were awaiting the arrival of the newly-appointed mamlatdar. As the train steamed in, there alighted a portly gentleman and his family. They took him to be the right person, received him with all ceremony, garlanded him and found him accommodation. When addressed as "Rao Sahib", he replied:—"I am no Rao Sahib, but a plain gentleman dealing in cotton and seeds, and for that purpose have I come here." Collapse of the people!

THE "NEW CALL" CASE.

The appeal in the "New Call" case which was postponed from the 20th to the 25th instant, we understand, has been postponed by the High Court to October next.

PUNJAB AFFAIRS.

IMMEDIATE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION URGED

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRICHINOPOLY, Aug. 24.

The Madras Provincial Conference reassembled at noon yesterday. Resolutions expressing loyalty to the throne, congratulations on the successful termination of the war and sorrow at the death of Nawab Syed Mahomed and Dr. T. M. Nair were put from the chair and passed.

The next resolution was for embodying in the Government of India Act guarantees for equality to the Indian subjects in the eye of law and urged that there should be no penal or administrative law in force in the country whether substantive or procedural of a descriminative nature. It also asked for the right to Indians to bear arms, subject to be taken away only by a sentence of an ordinary court of justice; demanded that the press should be free, and that no corporal punishment shall be inflicted on the Indian subjects save under conditions applying equally to all other British subjects.

THE PUNJAB AFFAIRS.

The next resolution relating to the Punjab affairs expressed sympathy with the countrymen in the Punjab in their unhappy and distressed condition, deplored the delay in announcing the formation of the promised commission of enquiry, urged the appointment of the commission without further delay and that it should comprise of persons wholly unconnected with Indian administration and not less than one half of the members should be Indians, that it should be an open public enquiry and should have power to revise and annull sentences passed by the Martial Law Commission. The resolution also placed on record the appreciation of Sir Sankaran Nair's services to the country in particular his resignation of his office as a protest against the policy pursued by Government in the Punjab and expressed admiration at the resignation of knighthood by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

Another resolution expressed strong protest against the Rowlatt Act and expressed firm resolve to carry on persistent agitation throughout the Presidency for its repeal and supported the action taken by Mr. Gandhi to make Government give effect to public opinion in regard to these laws.

The next resolution stated that the Reform Bill introduced in Parliament was unsatisfactory and disappointing and that the same should be modified so as to embody the demands of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League at Delhi in December last and urged in the memorandum submitted by the Congress deputation.

The Conference also recommended *inter alia* that public services should be recruited in India in fixed and progressive proportion, the annual recruitment in India for the Indian Civil Service should be fifty per cent to start with and Indians should be granted at least 25 per cent. of commissions in the Army and this proportion should be gradually increased. It also asked for a statutory guarantee that full responsible Government shall be established in the whole of British India within a period not exceeding fifteen years.

SWADESHI AND THE CALIPHATE.

The Conference reassembling at noon today resolutions touching upon Swadeshi, the Caliphate, the Press Act, etc. were passed. The president was authorised to send a cablegram to the president of the Joint Committee, the Prime Minister, the Secretary to the Congress Deputation, and to "India" containing a summary of the resolutions, such as on the Reforms, affairs in the Punjab, the Rowlatt Act, etc. with emphasised demand for the declaration of the right of citizenship being embodied in the proposed legislation of reforms.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the Training College for Women, Poona, on Monday morning.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd unveiled the portrait of the late Hon. Mr. Gokhale at the City Municipality Hall, Poona, on Monday afternoon. Her Excellency was also present.

(Continued from Column 6.)

reported to have died of starvation really died of eating an excess of jack-fruit!

The daily paper "East" of Dacca, unable to deposit one thousand rupees demanded of each proprietor, has ceased publication.

The "Nayak" states it hears from people high up in society that after the Reforms, Lord Sinha will be Governor, Sir Benode Mitter Chief Justice and Mr. S. N. Banerjea Minister.

A distinguished gentleman is writing a life of Sir Rabindranath Tagore in English. Professor Geddes writes a biography of Sir J. C. Bose.

The St. Leger.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent says that Cygnus must not be despised for the St. Leger. He can be made fitter than he is now. Dominion is in reserve for the St. Leger for which his stable companion Grand Parade is not entered. Buchanan is also in reserve for the St. Leger and he will no doubt be a good favourite.

The Education member.

Mr. Syed Shamsuddin of Lilooah writes to an Anglo-Indian paper in Calcutta:—"The Hon. Mr. Mahammad Shafi, C.I.E., approved of free and compulsory primary education in his presidential address at the educational conference in 1916. At the meeting held in Government House on 11th April he strongly urged on Sir Michael O'Dwyer to adopt the policy of conciliation and co-operation."

CALCUTTA LETTER

MR. BANERJEA AND THE REFORMS.

CALCUTTA'S OPINION ON LORD SINHA

MORTALITY AMONG BENGAL NEWSPAPERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

The monsoon is very strong in Bengal; it rains night and day in Calcutta, and football is going on as strong as ever. The city records an abnormal increase in tram and motor accidents, and many dead bodies were found in the street last week. It is understood that 600 taxi-cabs are being introduced in the city to cope with the Peace Celebration traffic in the winter. They will thereafter remain as a permanent institution.

Some Bengalis have written to the Press approving of the suggestion that Mr. B. G. Horniman is the fittest person for the Congress Presidentship. One writer asserts in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" that in six months his exile will terminate automatically and there will be time enough for him to land in Bombay.

Mr. Banerjea in England.

The great many adherents and champions of Mr. Banerjea's principles hardly waver from their faith, and you will never find one in Calcutta uttering anything against what Mr. Surendranath Banerjea says or does in England. He is considered a demigod here, and the general belief among Bengalis is that such a great orator may be well left to himself. The London correspondent of the "Bengalee" writes under date July 31:—"They have created a very good impression: The Moderate Memorandum is a very carefully drafted and convincing document: Mrs. Annie Besant was at one with the Moderates with whom she hardly differed.....Mr. Banerjea stigmatised the non-Brahmin agitation as largely artificial. He defended the educated classes in India in a most spirited fashion, and claimed they had been in the forefront in demanding measures for the amelioration of the condition of the masses. Though there had been acute differences both in detail and in attitude among Indian parties as regards these Reforms he thought those differences were daily lessening, and there was practically united criticisms upon certain features of the Bill."

Nor is there a single politician of importance in Calcutta who can raise his finger against Lord Sinha's doings! He lords it in England in the name of Bengal, and we can no longer cheat ourselves into the belief that he is by no means more intent on the satisfaction of his ambition that on the reorganisation of the affairs in the Punjab. It is true he could only say what was possible for him to say and yet remain at his post. And advocates of Sinhaism here hold that he has his heart bleeding for the Punjab without doubt, and by tricks with words will he achieve more result than could be secured by extremist howls! By pleasing both parties he will do his work. The utmost the Calcutta papers have said of the word-tricks of Lord Sinha are the following: "We rubbed our eyes to see Lord Sinha, to whom the convicted Punjab leaders are not unknown (and three among whom are members of the English bar), give a reply so colourless, with cool indifference, and even open in its phraseology to strong exception."—"Bengalee", August 15. "Lord Sinha echoed the same sentiment as Mr. Montagu when will this 'shortly' arrive?"—"Amrita Bazar Patrica", August 20.

Bengal Administration.

The Bengal Administration Report issued day before yesterday states that during 1917-18:—"Twenty-nine periodicals and newspapers were started in Bengal, four old papers were revived and fifty-one ceased to exist!" This high mortality among journals in Bengal occasions grave thought: 320 newspapers or journals were existent in Bengal, where of 200 were published in Calcutta: "security was demanded from 32 presses and 12 newspapers: eight furnished security: two ceased publication in consequence of the demand" and then the Report laconically and misleadingly writes "and no issue of the two others appeared!" The Report continues:—"Except in the matter of internal politics the Muhammadan Press exhibited a more restrained tone than in previous years: four leaflets were declared forfeited." Regarding books there were no publications of special merit under the heads "politics and religion:" there was an abnormal increase in the output of fiction, and Muhammadan writers published novels in Bengali. The topics discussed in the press during the year forms an interesting paragraph at page 120 of the Report regarding the Detenus, Ali Brothers, attitude of Anglo-Indian papers, etc. But I have no space for the same. Touching the number of boys admitted and passed from various colleges and schools, the Report gives exhaustive statistics, but passes over the number turned out during the year for lack of college room! Nor does this highly misleading chapter give reasons why principals in Calcutta Colleges refuse admission to candidates even when there is room. "Persons with fixed small incomes suffered severely" says the Report.

News Items.

The Postmaster General is flooded with letters enquiring "May we commence transactions with Germany? Is Germany our friend now?" No reply.

Sir Asutosh Mukherji is appointed examiner of Persian and Arabic in M. A. I should like to hear him read Urdu!

The Corporation warns us this morning against using mustard oil: well, ghee is gone, and oil too! At a feast in a zemindar's house when Bengalis after eating Pilau wiped their hands on their handkerchiefs some one remarked "There is no *chikna* at all as of yore!"

The "Sanjibani" understands that at the sitting of the Dacca Council it was asserted in reply to questions that the persons

(Continued in Column 5.)

BARAJADI DERAILMENT CASE.

TEXT OF ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 25.

The following is the order contained in the judgment delivered by the First Special Tribunal on Monday in the Barajedi derailment case:—

We find accused Nos. 1 Manilal Harilal, Jiva Bhikha, 5 Bhuput Umed, 6 Mohan Hussein, 7 Baban Alarakhi, 8 Kasan Rehman, Manilal Dulsukh, guilty of an offence under Section 121 I. P. C., and sentence them to transportation for life and forfeiture of all their property. In view of the fact that the conspiracy to derail did not result in overt action we bring the case to the notice of Government for such action as may be deemed advisable under Section 401 I. C. P. C. We also find the accused Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 guilty of an offence under Section 121-A, I. P. C. and sentence them to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

We find the accused Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 guilty of an offence under Section 25 of the Indian Telegraph Act and sentence them to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment. We find the accused Nos. 1 and 9 guilty of an offence under Sections 115, 302 I. P. C. and sentence them to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment. The punishments in all cases to be concurrent. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 are acquitted of all the charges against them.

VADOD WIRE CUTTING CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 25.

Further hearing of the evidence of witnesses on behalf of the prosecution in the Vadod wire cutting case was resumed this morning by the second special tribunal when Mr. H. C. Coyaji took up for examination witness Moti Bahadur, a Baria at Vadod. He deposed that he had seen accused Nos. 1, 2 and 15 talking about the arrival of a special train at the Paravadi meeting where accused Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 13 were prominent members. He admitted a conviction and sentence of four months' imprisonment. He said he had illicit connection with Lalla Bavaji's wife whose ornaments he had stolen.

Moti Jalam was the next witness, who deposed having seen accused Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 15 at the Paravadi meeting.

Dola Sukha, the next witness, deposed that No. 1 was reading at the Paravadi meeting from a paper something about disobeying the Black Law and rising against Government by cutting wires and removing rails. Witness said he had not heard any bugle blown for the purpose of calling together the people of Vadod at the Paravadi meeting nor did he know of any crier being sent round with that view.

The case is proceeding.

ASPECTS OF SOCIAL WORK.

MR. DEVDHAR'S LECTURE.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar delivered a lecture on Tuesday evening at the Servants of India Society, Hall on Sandhurst Road, on "Some aspects of Social Service." In the course of his speech Mr. Devdhar remarked that initial aspects of service were the purity of workers' heart and motive and that the services rendered to the society should not be considered by the Social servants as the first step of what was known as *fame*. He then gave a short outline of the system of social works done by the nine important social institutions in Great Britain; how hundreds of useful lives were being made of a number of boys who were termed as "defective" and were not admitted in ordinary schools; how orphans and homeless boys were being turned out as indispensable members of the Society, by those institutions, chiefly run by ladies. He emphatically wanted to know why such social works ought not to be done in Bombay.

WANTED INSTITUTIONS FOR NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

In his opinion, enterprise for an institution for quite a number of children—defective, and neglected—was as essential as an institution for the deaf and dumb. He said, of course, they generally expected the State to do those things. But they ought to expect better things from themselves than from the State.

In conclusion Mr. Devdhar said that the instance of those nine institutions in Great Britain all of which except one were maintained by public charity there indicated that there was the more necessity of emancipating and enlightening the neglected class of Society India.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL TO A KACHIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, August 25.

During the engagement with the Kurds of Sulaimaniyat in June, the company of Kachins serving in 85th Burma Rifles that took a leading and distinguished part, made an attack on one side of the pass and the Gurkhas of the same battalion on the other. The Kurds stoutly resisted but were severely repulsed and driven with a loss of 50 killed. There were no casualties among the Kachins, one of whom cleared single-handed, a langa containing five Kurds. He was promoted lance naik and presented with Indian Distinguished Service Medal, personally by the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. P. Wyndham, Commissioner of Kumaun, and Mr. F. Leed, Chief Conservator of Forests, are appointed members of the United Provinces Legislative Council.

ADDITIONAL LETTERS.

(Continued from page 8.)

coincide for once? You cannot take shelter under your purely legal office; your duty is not merely to pronounce the law, but to pronounce on policies. Laws are, in the main, clumsy, blundering instruments of public welfare; were they not clumsy and blundering, there would not be so many statutes repealed. Judges and juries have dodged or repudiated iniquitous laws; and history has honoured them. It were wiser to realise this deficiency of the laws first, and to put them (or not put them) in motion with this knowledge, than to let some section of the public feel the weight of the defect, and *then* modify or repeal the statute. Laws are the instruments of policies; statesmen do not put into operation all the sections of all the laws regardless of policies, at one time. Seeing the right of administrations to enforce or not to enforce laws, I infer the policies of Administrations from the laws they put into force. Did you make *this* clear to your colleagues? I cannot think so, for they would have shivered at the thought of the Bar of History. Had *you* taken a strong line, Sir James Meston and Sir T. Holland would have ranged themselves on the side of Sir Sankaran Nair; or I would eat my head off, for I know both. You had your great opportunity, and you wasted it; why did you do that? Why did you defeat the confidence of us in Bombay? Why not have taken the human line that laws are made for men, and that when they damage men, they have to be replaced by others? Why make us who supported the Rowlatt legislation look foolish for our support? Why have disregarded the rumours of proceedings under Martial Law—proceedings which have been now published in India on the responsibility of a reputed English editor? Why have left Mr. Norton's comments unreplied to? Is it that you felt the whole debate, not as between right and wrong, but as a conflict between men of different colours? If so, in the conflict which I now conjecture as between London and Simla on the *personnel* and *reference* of the Cave Commission, you might at least have taken the right side? And why delay the appointment of a Revising Tribunal with summary powers?

I cannot say that I feel particularly disheartened; after surviving Wilson's signature of the Treaty of Versailles, one can endure a good deal. But if you have time, just see how confidence is shattered by the performances of English Ministers. They publish a White Book of Bolshevist atrocities, and offer to crush Bolshevism as the mother of atrocities. They have White Finns, and Koltchak, and Dennikin for Allies. The achievements of these worthies come gradually out in the public press; the Red Guards (blackguards they usually are) are little children before the White Guards, both in magnitude of crime and invention of methods. The Big Four have recognised Koltchak as the Supreme Ruler, and quotations from the "Petit Parisien" and from an authenticated American source, given in the "Nation" of July 26, may interest you. Here are some samples; but I trust "The Chronicle" will publish the article *in extenso*:—

1. "Petit Parisien":—"Among the administrative, and especially among the military *personnel*, are people who understand a revival of power as a return, pure and simple, to the system of oppression of Tsarism. They flog or shoot without trial persons rightly or wrongly held to be suspect."—Peasants and soldiers suffer from "a tiresome uncertainty as to the utility of replacing the men of the Soviet by masters who are worth no more."—Special correspondent with Koltchak's armies.

2. American Testimony:—"Koltchak whom I have seen break up a democratic government in Siberia with a ruthlessness of a Tartar conqueror; who has suppressed free speech and free press; who has either jailed or exiled or murdered every member of the Russian Constituent Assembly upon whom he could lay his hands; and who caused the opponents of his rule of the fist to be tortured and killed."—Dr. Rosett.

3. American Testimony:—"An attempt at a rising against Koltchak was made near Omsk, and as the official proclamation put it, 'the Supreme Ruler ordered the merciless execution of all persons who attempted to create disturbances.' . . . "The simple words of the telegram do not begin to tell the story. The reader may know that the Omsk district is one of the coldest inhabited spots of the world. The December of 1918 was one of the coldest on record. Koltchak's men made use of this fact; they stripped the rebels and drove them naked through the streets until in agony they confessed the names and hiding places of their leaders. They were then placed in rows and shot, and their frozen bodies piled into freight cars. Protruding arms and legs were severed with a blow of the axe. The cars were pulled out of town, and the bodies dumped in heaps to wait for the spring."—Dr. Rosett.

4. "The Nation":—As a Red Cross Official, Dr. Rosett was trying to find decent quarters for about 600 prisoners among whom typhus had broken out. . . (All but 75) were perfectly innocent people. The cavalry officer who guarded them, proposed to deal expeditiously with the difficulty. "Let me have the entire damned lot of those 600 dogs, and if you only say the word, you have my assurance that within 24 hours you will neither have sick nor well among them."

"The Supreme Ruler's Commander ordered (while suppressing meetings) that anyone guilty of propaganda against the Autocrat was at once to be delivered up to a field court-martial. Four members of the elected Directorate were exiled to China *and the English General Knox detailed several English soldiers* to act as guards for the prisoners. The elected Zemstvo ventured to issue a solemn resolution against all these doings,—but the soldiers of the English General Knox were there to prevent action."

I ask you particularly to study this last quotation, in the light of my remark in a previous letter of this series, that what happens abroad, influences Indian opinion quite as much as Indian reports of events. If a British General may countenance such doings of our Ally, if a misleading White Book can be issued by Ministers with all this knowledge in their hands, what reliance can be placed on censored news; why should credibility be withheld from the reports from the Punjab? Who would take at their face value the professions of horror at Armenian atrocities? What are official fine phrases, but political profiteering?

I suppose that you take the subsidence of agitation as a vindication of the policy of undiscerning force. So did Lord Salisbury pin his faith in 1886 on a policy of "resolute Government." So was the Easter Week Rebellion crushed out in 1916. And now? The Prime Minister, on July 21, "admitted the moral, almost the physical, revolt of Ireland, regretted it, declared it, in effect, to be inevitable,—*and passed on.*" Like P. M., like Viceroy and Legal Member; present agitation is extinct, if only Mr. Montagu be accommodating, we need no investigation, we pass on. Did I not commence with the observation that the official mind about the Punjab only illustrates the bureaucratic mind all over the world? And if I get so much liberalising material from Arts and Sciences, from periodicals and magazines from abroad, does it matter very much, except for your own souls, that you suppress Indian publications?

Believe me, I do not write to censure, but to convert, you. There will be more joy in heaven over one converted Lowndes than over all the sermons of Pastor Maunders or over all the exploits of Mr. Lloyd George. I do not flatter myself with hopes; but in practical affairs, one contrives a thousand expedients in the hope that *one* out of the thousand chances may bear fruit. And if I point out that professional qualities lead astray in Council, I claim no exemption for myself. A journalist, and educationist, or a business man at his desk, all are tainted with the defects of official pomposity. So far from tarnishing you, I cry:—

Brother, brother, I *share* the blame,
Arcades sumus ambo!
Darkling, I keep my sunrise aim;
Lack not the critic's flambeau,
And look to my ways, yet, much the same,
Offend with my tongue—like Pambo.

Yours, etc.,
X. Y. Z.

MR. GANDHI'S BIRTHDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Nearly a week back I read with great interest Mrs. Anantikabai Gokhale's letter in which she broached the idea of having an all-India celebration of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday—his silver jubilee. The indifference shown by the public of Bombay, and for the matter of that the Indian public, in so far as they have not even cared to discuss the matter, is a most disagreeable surprise. Is Bombay sleeping? Bombay is pre-eminently the place which should zealously take up the idea of celebrating Mr. Gandhi's Silver Jubilee, not simply because he happens at present to be in their midst but because he has done great services to Bombay by making it his headquarters. Heroes will be heroes, and continue to think feel and act as becoming their noble species, whether they are worshipped or not. Mr. Gandhi is not only a hero but an uncommon hero the like of whom we have not yet found. Personally I am not in favour of presenting him with a purse, though we all very well know that if he accepts it he will make the best possible public use of the same. Let us be original like our hero and try to establish Gandhi Vastra Bhandhars and Gandhi Sabhas and take Swadeshi vows. That will be the most befitting present to Mr. Gandhi and one pleasing to his heart. Imitation they say is the most sincere form of flattery and if we are sincere in our admiration let us be prepared to do some of the things which he has been doing and preaching, that will appeal to him most and in such a way as nothing else will. Those who did not like Mrs. Gokhale's idea of the presentation of a purse should have come forth with their own

Mr. Gandhi finishes his fifty years of a most glorious life and begins his fifty first year on —Bhudrapada Vadya 12 (21st September, 1919). The day we Indians choose to celebrate the fifty-first birthday should of course be in accordance with the Hindu calendar. Many of us during Mr. Gandhi's late illness were trembling for his life. But fortunately he has been spared to us and he is living for us in the most literal sense of the phrase, Mr. Gandhi is sufficient unto himself. He cares not for worship or worshippers. If there is one man to-day, who knows India best, who has diagnosed the disease and found out the remedy it is Mr. Gandhi. He is giving us his best. He is doing his duty. Shall we do our duty or sit silent blessing or cursing the coming reforms? An all India celebration, I believe does not necessarily mean an All-India Managing Committee and a fixed programme and all that. What is wanted is that the day should be celebrated in as many places in India and by as many persons as possible.

Let the whole of India wish Mr. Gandhi another fifty years of a still more glorious life and let every Indian show what practical lesson he has learned from the life of Mr. Gandhi, and from the philosophy of life as preached by him.—Yours, etc.,

BALU DATE.

August, 22.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

APPEAL AGAINST SENTENCE REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 25.

This afternoon, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Newbould, an application was made on behalf of J. B. Minet against the order of the District Magistrate of Alipore, convicting him of causing death by a rash and negligent act and also under the Motor Vehicles Act sentencing him to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250. In dismissing the application, the Chief Justice said it was clear from the evidence of the nurses that Minet was driving his car at a fast pace and that after the man was hit the car ran over him. His Lordship thought there was no reason to grant a rule.

INDIA AND THE BRITISH NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—None can dispute the great part played by the British Navy in the prosecution of the world war, that has just ended. Few can deny the fact that it was chiefly the British sea power that drove the enemies to starvation and forced them to eventual surrender. The Allies and the Neutrals have nothing but admiration for the British Navy, and the British Empire is proud of her bright record, and thankful for her sure and silent watch. We in India are fully conscious of these facts; and our leaders have acknowledged them on various occasions; and our welcome to Lord Jellicoe was an expression of our true sentiments. But has the Navy's protection to India during the War been *so special and substantial, so directly and deeply beneficial* as to merit the gratitude of India as a whole, and of each of us personally? Let those who hold that view answer these queries:—

(1) What was the strength of the East Indian Squadron at the outbreak of the War?

(2) What ships and seaplanes were available to trace and hunt down the "Emden"? And what was the record of their work?

(3) What submarines and destroyers and seaplanes were sent out to India for the protection of her coast during the War, when the existing vessels proved incapable to cope with any other emergency?

(4) What was the strength and speed of the few armed merchantmen that were requisitioned for India?

(5) Were they sufficient and efficient to follow and fight any other hostile cruisers that might have appeared in the Indian Ocean?

(6) Were the Shore batteries on the Coast towns fully equipped and ready for effective action?

(7) Did the Royal Indian Marine have efficient mine-sweepers?

(8) Then what special help and protection has the British Navy given to India during the War?

The facts as we know are these:—

(1) That the sound advice of Lord Charles Beresford was discounted, and the East Indian squadron was left unenlarged.

(2) That the "Emden" played a havoc on the Indian Coast; and there was neither a seaplane to spot her nor a fast cruiser to follow and fight her.

(3) That even for the convoying of the Expeditionary forces and War materials there were too few cruisers left in India.

(4) That the Shore batteries in Madras had proved ineffective, and those at other seaport towns were not up-to-date. Nor were there aeroplanes and anti-air craft guns available at these places.

(5) That as Press Correspondence was impolitic at the time, I addressed letters to Lord Willingdon in 1914, 1915 and 1916, and drew his attention to all these deficiencies, and prayed for their early remedy.

(6) That the guarding of the Indian *trade routes* was left to the Japanese, who were so immensely interested in the protection of their own ships and in the safety of their enormous shipments to India.

(7) That India, on the other hand, supplied to the Admiralty hundreds of Country crafts, river boats, paddle steamers, etc., for service in Mesopotamia, whilst her own coasts were starving for want of vessels.

(8) That the Admiralty requisitioned the very few Indian owned steamers that were then afloat; used them for Britain and her Allies; and few have survived the War today. The hire paid by the Admiralty could not clear ship's expenses; and when these vessels were lost by hostile action, the Admiralty has offered them a price far below their cost price or market value!

(9) I know of a specific case in which the Admiralty requisitioned through the Government of India an Indian owned steamer. She was fully chartered from Bombay to Genoa for 465 shillings per ton. The Admiralty commandeered her. Owners prayed for the performance of only one charter and one voyage, but the Admiralty was unmoved. The vessel carried wheat from Karachi to Genoa and got a hire of Rs. 18 per ton from Admiralty! On leaving Italy, she was sunk by hostile submarine. The vessel was purchased for Rs. 14,25,000 and the Admiralty has so far paid Rs. 8,75,000. In this connection, I had several interviews with Hon. Sir George Barnes and Sir Low, also Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Babu Bhupendranath Basu, Sahebzada Aftab Khan and Sir Prabhashanker Patni, and they all viewed the case with great sympathy. But though two years have elapsed, the Admiralty has not as yet settled the owners' claim.

(10) But the general policy of the Admiralty towards India is clearly revealed by its control of freight and tonnage in Indian waters. For carrying cargo to Genoa, Marseilles and English ports during the War, the Admiralty rate of freight was about Rs. 15 per ton. But for carriage of rice from Rangoon to Indian ports, i.e., a quarter of the above distance it was Rs. 55 per ton, and that too in the face of devastating famine in India! After great protests, it was reduced to Rs. 40, and now it stands at Rs. 30; whilst it should not be more than Rs. 15 per ton, the most.

From these facts, it is manifest that the British Navy has not given any *special* and *substantial* protection to India during the War; nor is our country *directly benefitted* by it. The truth is, that for the successful prosecution of the war, for the safe transport of men and munitions, for the feeding of Britain and her Allies, the world's trade routes had to be kept clear. That could be accomplished only by blocking up the North Sea, and the English Channel, the Adriatic and the Black Sea, and thus bottle up the German, Austrian and Turkish navies. These tasks were ably accomplished by the British and the Italian and the French Navies respectively. The American and Japanese fleets controlled the Atlantic and Pacific trade routes. No doubt, the British Navy was the Allies' bulwark. It was their sure shield and defence. And with the combined efforts of all the navies, the Allies and the neutrals enjoyed comparative immunity from hostile sea attacks. Away from the theatres of War, India, Canada, Africa and Australia were guarded more by natural barriers than by any special effort of any Navy. However, this fact cannot and will not affect India's admiration for and devotion to the great British Navy.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

54, Apollo Street,

GLEANINGS.

'Phoning from Train to Train.

After the aeroplane telephone, which enables pilots to speak to one another while flying through the air at considerable distances apart, we are to have the train telephone, by which it will be possible to telephone to and from moving trains.

The voice is conducted by a special apparatus, through the axle and wheels, down to the rails, along which it runs, and is picked up by other moving trains, offices, stations, city exchanges, or by any regular telephone subscriber.

The speed of a train, it is said, makes no difference to the transmission and reception of the message, while communications can be established between trains moving in opposite direction.

The control of the system differs in no respect from ordinary telephone operation, and although special apparatus must necessarily be fitted to the train messages can be heard with the ordinary receivers.

Swimming Bath for Treatment of Paralysis.

The "British Medical Journal" announces that a swimming bath has been established in Tooting Military Hospital for the treatment of paralysis. It is possible for a man, although completely paralysed in the lower extremities to learn to swim with his arms alone. In the process of learning assistance can be given by an orderly, or, still better, by the use of "water-wings."

House of Commons.

Of the present House of Commons 338 out of 708 members were not in the previous Parliament.

The only State Bank is British Empire.

The only State bank in the British Empire is the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. It raised the whole of the enormous sums required by the Commonwealth Government for the war, and by the end of 1918 was making profits at the rate of nearly £ million per annum.

What Reuter Means

The right pronunciation is "roiter." It is the name, of a famous news agency which has correspondents all over the world and was founded by Baron Reuter.

Nature's Wireless Masts.

According to Major-General Squier, chief signal officer of the United States army, every tree-top is a potential wireless tower. The discovery was made during army manoeuvres at Camp Atascadero, California, when it was found that telegraph and telephone, buzzers inoperative because of the dry season and unusual character of the soil became operative when connected with the trunk or roots of a tree.

During hostilities the American army with a string of stations using tree-tops as antennæ, read messages from ships at sea and the principal European radio stations, but so far transmission with the tree-top radio has only been successful over short distances.

"Sinn Fein."

This is pronounced "Shinn Fane". It is a Gaelic phrase, and means, "Ourselves Alone."

How Far is the Moon From the Earth?

About 240,000 miles. The sun is, 92,000,000 miles away.

Ten Words a Minute!

At a recent short-hand test Mr. Herman J. Stich, a reporter wrote under most rigorous rules at the rate of 300 words a minute for five consecutive minutes, and then presented a manuscript containing only two immaterial errors.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

MR. WADIA'S NOMINATION SUGGESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

The following telegram has been sent to his Excellency the Viceroy by Mr. Arundale vice president of the Madras Labour Union:—

"Respectfully request Your Excellency to nominate Mr. B. P. Wadia, President, Madras Labour Union, with over ten thousand members and who is now in England and has given evidence on behalf of the Indian labourers before the Joint Committee, as representative to the International Labour Conference at Washington of the Indian work people under the article three of the draft Convention. Mr. Wadia has been unanimously elected such representative by the labour, aluminium, tramways, railwaymen's and Rickshawmen's unions of Madras and is being similarly elected by the labour organisations in Bombay and probably elsewhere."

AMPLE SUPPLY OF RAILWAY WAGONS.

NO NEED FOR PRIORITY CERTIFICATES.

A Press Note issued by the Director of Civil Supplies states:—

The supply of railway wagons in Bombay Presideney for all kinds of traffic is now ample. The public should go to the Railway Companies direct for booking goods, and do not need to obtain priority certificates from this office for moving any goods except foodgrains, fodder, cotton cloth, salt, return of empty gunnies. Grass for Bombay City is brought in in fixed quantity by arrangement with the Railway Companies. No certificates will be given to move grass on the B. . . . Railway in a northern direction. As regards cotton cloth Railway Companies have been asked to move it freely, but in special cases if any difficulty is found, applications for priority certificates may be made to this office.

Opinions of the Day.

Government Extravagance.

"The Independent."—While Mesopotamia has thrown a heavy burden upon India, militarily as well as civilly, the civil expenditure of the Government of India has gone up to a high figure, and there are no signs that a more economical policy is about to be followed. The many highly paid posts created since the war, the administration of the Defence of India Act and the vagaries of the Money Market have been responsible for worsening the economic situation, and the Local Governments, on their part, are putting in operation building schemes that are swallowing up a large portion of their revenue, though those schemes may be postponed till easier times. It is singular to note that every departmental head insists in getting his own pet project sanctioned and carried out, without giving a moment's thought to the opportuneness or otherwise of the step, and the Government considers itself bound to such an extent to give its officers as long a rope as they want that it finds it impossible to resist their demands. A bolder policy is required to be pursued both by the Local and the Supreme Governments with a view to effecting economy, not at the cost of the suffering public or the needy and ill-paid Government employees, all of whom urgently want relief, but by postponing comparatively non-urgent schemes, abolishing some of the newly-created fat posts of which the country is getting sick, and regularising expenditure on all sides. In view of the heavy debts already incurred and that may have to be incurred in the near future and the serious economic situation caused by high prices and fiscal blunders, extravagance is the last thing to be permitted, if bankruptcy, towards which the world seems to be moving, is to be avoided.

Disappointing.

"The Gujarati Punch."—We must confess to a feeling of disappointment with the address which His Excellency the Governor delivered before graduates at the annual Convocation of the University of Bombay. We are inclined to believe, the choice of the theme was unhappy and quite out of place. Moreover, it was one-sided and was not likely to inspire the young men with a feeling of self-respect. This incessant insistence, which we meet with so often in these days, on what England has done for India is sure to create a feeling of resentment in the minds of all thinking Indians. We suppose, His Excellency knows very well that no self-respecting nation can for a moment tolerate the remark that it requires the material assistance of some other nation to protect itself from foreign aggression. It is more of a slur than a compliment. Now can we congratulate the British Government for this helplessness on the part of India. If after such a long connection with the British Government extending over generations, Indians are not in a position to defend themselves, surely, the blame must rest with those who are responsible for the Government of the country.

Extravagant

"The New Times."—The question of the Indian Medical Service has come up before the Congress again and again; and resolutions have been passed at several of its sessions to the effect that the union of the Civil and Military medical services is extravagant, inconvenient and prejudicial to the interests of the Government and the people and that the two services be separated by the creation of a distinct Civil Medical Department recruited by open, simultaneous competition in England and India. Lord Morley saw the force of the contentions of the Congress and tried to do some belated justice to its demands by asking the Government of India to employ in the superior posts of the Civil Medical Service qualified Indian Medical men not belonging the I. M. S. But Lord Morley's liberality in the matter proved too much for the bureaucracy and they pigeonholed his recommendation with the result that nothing was done in the matter, although subsequent Congresses have protested "that no action has yet been taken in the matter"! Well might Mr. Fisher, the present Minister of Education in Britain exclaim in his pamphlet on Indian administration: "The large lines of Indian policy may be shaped by the Secretary of State in the India office; a powerful Secretary of State may make his influence felt very strongly on the direction of Indian affairs if he encounters no serious opposition from the Government of India. But in reality the last word lies with the Indian official opinion, in the sense that a measure would not be forced upon India against the united opinion of the Indian bureaucracy"!

Mr. B. P. Wadia's Work in England.

"The Commonweal."—We would draw attention to the admirable work of Mr. B. P. Wadia, India's Labour representative. Long and intimate experience of labour conditions in Bombay as well as in Madras enables Mr. Wadia to have his subject at his fingers' ends and nothing impresses an expert Committee more than the evident mastery a witness has over the points with which he is dealing. Mr Wadia, we are told, made an excellent impression as the voice of Indian Labour. In addition, he has delivered innumerable speeches in various parts of the country, has had interviews with the leaders of British labour, has prepared statements on Indian labour conditions both for the press and for official use, and is probably going to Washington for the International Labour Conference to be held on October 1st next. That Labour Unions in India fully appreciate their representative is evident from the storm of cheering his name evokes when it is uttered at Labour meetings. Whatever weight may be attached to his statements in England on behalf of Indian labour, that they represent the demands of the labouring classes in India is without doubt.

PUNJAB TRIALS.

AMRITSAR CASE IN PRIVY COUNCIL.

POWERS OF SUMMARY COURT-MARTIAL.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S ARGUMENTS.

"The Independent" publishes the following official report of the hearing before the Privy Council of the petition for leave to appeal of Bugga and twenty others convicted by a Martial Law Commission in what is known as the "Amritsar Riot Case."

In the Privy Council before the Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane, the Rt. Hon. Lord Buckmaster and the Rt. Hon. Lord Atkinson.

Between Bugga and others, (Petitioners) versus the King-Emperor, (Respondent), on appeal from the Martial Law Commissioners at Lahore.

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, K. C. and Mr. B. Dube, instructed by Messrs. Barrow, Rogers and Nevill, appeared for the Petitioners.

Sir Erle Richards, K. C., and Mr. Kenworthy Browne, instructed by the Solicitor, India Office, appeared for the Respondent.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S ARGUMENT.

Sir John Simon:—My Lords, this is petition of twenty-one subjects of the King, Natives of India who have been sentenced, as regards twenty of them, to death and as regards the other one, to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, by a Special Commission, which is purporting to exercise the powers of a Summary General Court Martial.

Sir Erle Richards.—The death sentence has been commuted in fifteen cases.

Sir John Simon.—I did not know that that was the case. I suppose it has been commited to penal servitude for life.

Sir Erle Richards.—I do not know.

Sir John Simon.—At any rate the remaining prisoners are still under sentence of death.

Viscount Haldane.—How many are still under sentence of death?

Sir John Simon.—Five, at any rate, are still under sentence of death.

Sir Erle Richards.—I have not been able to ascertain exactly how many. Certainly two are. There is a doubt about three others on the cables. Fifteen have certainly had their sentences commuted.

Viscount Haldane.—However, it is a very serious matter?

Sir John Simon.—Yes, my Lord, in any view. The matter is not only very grave for these persons, but it is a matter. I think, of some constitutional importance, and though the materials on which this petition has been drawn, have, as I gather is also the case with my learned friend, been derived largely by cable, and therefore may be a little fragmentary, I think I shall be able with confidence to put the outline of the matter strictly before your Lordships. If your Lordships would be good enough to take the petition, I have had it drawn in a way which I think will most clearly indicate what the points are. In the first paragraph we set out that the petitioners, 21 in number, are native British subjects, living at Amritsar in the Punjab, who have been sentenced to death, with the exception of your petitioner, Ghulam Hussan (No. 16) who has been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment under Martial Law by a Special Commission purporting to exercise the powers of a Summary Court Martial. Your petitioners, however, are not soldiers or subject to military law, and desire to obtain special leave to appeal from the sentences pronounced upon them in the circumstances following. On the 10th April, 1919, there was a riot in the City of Amritsar.

POWERS OF GENERAL SUMMARY COURT MARTIAL.

Viscount Haldane:—A question may arise as to the powers of the General Summary Court-Martial.

Sir John Simon.—Yes.

Viscount Haldane.—And a question may arise whether the Sovereign in Council would review the proceedings of a General Court Martial. I have never heard of it being done.

Sir John Simon.—I think we shall have to go through the story. I quite agree that may be a question. That particular point may be avoided by saying that this special Commission, though it really derives its authority, if it has any, from a Regulation which provides for the trial of persons by Courts-Martial, is nonetheless composed of not three soldiers but one soldier and two civilians.

Viscount Haldane.—What arrested my attention was something rather in your favour; that it is only purporting to exercise the powers of a Summary General Court-Martial.

Sir John Simon.—Yes.

Viscount Haldane:—It may be still a court with the powers of a Court-Martial?

Sir John.—That, I think putting it roughly, will turn out to be the position, but nonetheless my clients are in the position of persons who have been dealt with under the conditions of Martial Law. "On 10th April, 1919, a riot took place in the City of Amritsar. The riot was over by the evening of that day. None of your petitioners were taken in arms, or taken in the actual commission of any overt act of rebellion, or otherwise taken in the act within the meaning of paragraph 1 of Regulation 10 of 1894".—It will be necessary to look at that Regulation—'which Regulation confers powers to provide for the immediate punishment of the offences therein speciped by sentenced of Court Martial. By Act IV of 1872, passed by the Governor-General of India-in-Council, Section 3, Regulation X of 1804 is declared to be in force'—this was in the Punjab—'but this Regulation only confers power to punish civilian inhabitants by sentence of Court Martial within the limits above indicated, and your petitioners therefore did not fall within it. The point is this. Under Regulation X of 1804 which has just been given a continuing legislative operation it has been pointed out by a learned commentator and I think will be probably accepted as correct, that paragraph 2 of the Regulation is really strictly limited to cases in which the civilian is really taken in *flagrante dilicto*.

Viscount Haldane.—That is the Regulation of 1804?

RECITALS.

Sir John Simon.—Yes. May I read the recital first? I will read the first paragraph, which is really the recital: 'Whereas during wars in which the British Government has been engaged against certain of the native powers of India, certain persons owing allegiance to the British Government have borne arms in open hostility to the authority of the same, and have abetted and aided the enemy, and have committed acts of violence and outrage against the lives and properties of the subjects of the said Government, and whereas it may be expedient that during the existence of any war in which the British Government may be engaged with any power whatever, as well as during the existence of open rebellion against authority of the Government'—we are coming to a document which was issued by the Governor-General, in which he recites that in his judgment open rebellion had occurred—'in any part of the British territories subject to the Government of the presidency of Fort William, the Governor-General should declare and establish Martial Law within any part of the territories aforesaid for the safety of the British possessions, and for the security of the lives and property of the inhabitants thereof, by the immediate punishment of persons owing allegiance to the British Government who may be taken in arms in open hostility to the said Government, or in the actual comimssion'—that means who are taken in the actual commission—'of any overt act of rebellion against the authority of the same, or in the act'—this is to say, who may be taken in the act—'of openly aiding and abetting the enemies of the British Government within any part of the territories above specified, the following Regulation has been enacted by the Governor-General in Council to be in force throughout the British territories immediately subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William from the date of its promulgation.' Then section 2: 'The Governor-General in Council is hereby empowered to suspend or to direct any Public Authority or Officer to order the suspension of, wholly or partially, the functions of the ordinary Criminal Courts of Judicature within any zilla, district, city or other place, within any part of the British territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William and to establish Martial Law therein, for any period of time while the British Government in India shall be engaged in War with any native or other power'—of course that is not this case—'as well as during the existence'—I lay particular stress on 'during the existence'—'of open rebellion against the authority of the Government, in any part of the territories aforesaid, and also to direct immediate trial by Courts-Martial of all persons owing allegiance to the British Government, either in consequence of their having been born, or of their being residents, within its territories and under its protection'—these 21 persons are certainly British subjects, and owe allegiance—'who shall be taken in arms in open hostility to the British Government, or in the act of opposing by force of arms the authority of the same or in the actual commission of any overt act of rebellion against the State, or in the act of openly aiding and abetting the enemies of the British Government within any part of the said territories.' On that I make these two comments: first that the persons who are contingently subject of such a mode of trial are all persons who are taken *in flagrante delicto*, and none of these 21 persons is in that position.

Viscount Haldane:—Or in the act of openly aiding or abetting the enemy.

Sir John Simon:—Yes, but 'taken' governs all. These persons were not taken in the commission of any overt act at all. They were at their homes five or six days afterwards when they were arrested. The other point I make on section 2 is this. Your Lordship notices that it is introduced by the power of the Governor-General, in the case of an open rebellion to suspend wholly or partially the functions of the ordinary Criminal Courts of Judicature, and to established Martial Law therein. The two things are related, and the scheme of this power, therefore is, first it is limited to persons who are taken *in flagrante delicto*, and secondly the extent to which you set up an exceptional tribunal is precisely the same, is co-extensive with, the suspension, for the time being, of the ordinary courts for dealing with such cases, and that, of course, is quite consistent with the well-understood theory in our constitution here at home that in time of actual necessity, when the immediate necessity is to deal with persons who are actually found in a state of rebellion, it may be that on the principle of some sort of law of necessity.

WHAT IS MARTIAL LAW?

Viscount Haldane:—Martial law is not law. It is this: that the Commander-in-Chief supersedes all the Courts. He in the exercise of his power tries them by Court Martial.

Sir John Simon:—Yes, I am only anxious to show the limitation of that. Your Lordships will take it from me, perhaps without reading it, that there is a legislative provision.

Viscount Haldane:—He may partially suspend. He may allow the Civil Courts to proceed in certain cases. A State can do anything. This is not quite consistent with the real theory of Martial Law. The Governor can do things which are analogous to Martial Law.

Sir John Simon:—Yes.

Viscount Haldane:—There was a case before this Board which I argued, and argued unsuccessfully, on appeal against the sentence of a Court-Martial in South Africa, in which Lord Halsbury gave a famous definition.

Sir John Simon:—Yes. It is a matter which has been the subject of much discussion since.

Viscount Haldane:—There it was held that Martial Law had survived the hostilities, I think.

Sir John Simon:—Not quite. At present I am not proposing to argue the matter, but only to put before your Lordships in order five or six matters.

Lord Buckmaster:—It sets up a special tribunal, and imposes on that tribunal the obligation of passing one sentence, and one sentence only, on the people who are brought before it.

Sir John Simon:—May I go on with my argument—though we may have to return to the consideration of the constitutional aspect of this? I had the South African case in my mind. I am pointing out that in paragraph 2 we say: Here is Regulation X of 1804, and on the true construction of that Regulation it is limited to the case of persons who are taken in the act of doing a number of specified things. It is confirmed by the legislative provision of 1872.

Viscount Haldane:—There is a remarkable provision in section 4 which says that the Governor-General may direct people to be tried before the ordinary courts notwithstanding all this which by hypothesis would supersede it.

Sir John Simon:—Yes, it is curious.

Viscount Haldane:—I do not suppose you are going to argue that the Governor-General could not get himself empowered to do all these things by the Indian Legislature?

Sir John Simon:—That is not the point I am going to make at all. Your Lordships will come to the point.

Viscount Haldane:—I only wanted to clear it out of the way.

"EXCEEDED ITS POWERS."

Sir John Simon:—Your Lordships will understand that it will be important for the moment to see what is the extent to which Regulation of 1804 can go. I make the point that the Special Tribunal exceeded its powers. Then paragraph 3:—'On the contrary, your petitioners were arrested while peaceably occupied at their homes, or otherwise, some days after the riot was over'. It is perfectly plain that they were not taken in the act of anything. 'No copy of the charges against them is available, but the accusation against your petitioners was that of committing an offence under section 121, and other sections of the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860). Section 121 is as follows:—'Whoever wages war against the Queen, or attempts to wage war, or abets the waging of such war, shall be punished with death, or transportation for life, and shall forfeit all his property.' Offences against the Indian Penal Code are to be tried by the Criminal Courts referred to in section 28 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), and no jurisdiction to try by Court-Martial is thereby conferred. Now we come to the special provision: 'On April 14th 1919'—that is four days after the riot was over—'the Governor-General of India purporting to act under section 72 of the Government of India Act 1915'—the case I have to present to the Board largely turns on considering that section and the related sections—'made the Martial Law Ordinance No. I, which came into operation at midnight on the 15th April 1919.—Then we have set it out in extenso, and I will read it: 'Whereas the Governor-General is satisfied that a state of open rebellion against the authority of the Government exists in certain parts of the province of the Punjab.' The reason, no doubt, why that is recited is because section 27 confers certain powers upon the Governor-General to make ordinance in cases of emergency. Again your Lordship will remember that in Regulation X of 1804 there had been a reference to cases where it might be expedient during the existence of open rebellion to make certain provisions. So it recites:—'Where the Governor-General is satisfied that a state of open rebellion against the authority of the Government exists in certain parts of the province of the Punjab, and whereas the Governor-General in Council has in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Bengal State Offences Regulation 1804'—that is the one your Lordships have just looked at—'suspended in respect of offences described in the said Regulation with which any person of the classes therein referred to may be charged, the functions of the ordinary Courts of Judicature within the districts of Lahore and Amritsar in the aforesaid provinces, and has established Martial Law in the said districts'—that is the first half of section 2, which I have just read to your Lordship—'and has directed the immediate trial by Courts-Martial of all such persons charged with such offences—those offences must necessarily be offeces that you are taken in the act of committing 'And whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it expedient to provide that such trials shall be held in the manner, and by the tribunals hereinafter provided. Now therefore the Governor-General in Council in exercise of the powers, conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act 1915, is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance. Ordinance No. 1 of 1919. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Martial Law Ordinance, 1919, of the name has anything to do with it there is no doubt what it is: '(2) It shall come into operation at midnight between the 15th and 16th April 1919. Every trial held under the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804'—that is Regulation 10 of 1804—'shall, instead of being held by a Court-Martial, be held by a Commission consisting of three persons appointed on this behalf by the local Government.' The President is a Military Officer, and the two others are civilians

PRACTICE IN PUNJAB.

Sir Erle Richards:—May I say this I do not think my friend knows the practice in the Punjab. It is true the President was in the Army to start with, but your Lordships are probably aware that in the Punjab Civil Service they take into their employ a number of Military Officers. It was an old practice that began in troubled times. This gentleman has for 25 years been a Civil servant, and for a long time he has been acting as Sessions Judge.

Viscount Haldane:—Does he maintain his Military rank!

Sir Erle Richards:—Yes, he is a Major or a Colonel. It is a question that has been much discussed, whether they ought not to abandon their military rank on going on to the Bench.

Sir John Simon:—I am obliged to my friend for his explanation. I was not aware of it. 'The local Government may appoint'—that means the Government of the Punjab—'as many commissions for this purpose as it may deem expedient. At least the members of every such commission shall be persons who have served as Sessions Judge, or Additional Sessions Judges, for a period of not less than three years, or persons qualified under sections 101 of the Government of India Act, 1915, for appointment as Judges of a High Court. The local Government shall nominate one of the members of the Commission to be President thereof. A Commission shall be convened by the local Government, or by such officer as the local Government may authorize in this behalf. A commission shall have all the powers of a General Court-Martial under the Indian Army Act, 1911. I know Lord Haldane is specially familiar with this subject matter.

Viscount Haldane:—It is a very different thing from a District Court-Martial.

Sir John Simon:—Yes. There are four kinds of Courts-Martial in the Indian Army system a General Court-Martial, a Summary Court-Martial, a District Court-Martial, and a Summary General Court-Martial.

QUESTION OF REVIEW.

Viscount Haldane:—Is there a Judge Advocate in India who reviews the decision of Courts-Martial?

Sir John Simon:—There is an express provision here that they are not to be reviewed.

Viscount Haldane:—A Court-Martial goes up for review to the Judge Advocate. That is the safeguard in Courts-Martial, and here one would expect to see that there was some one who advised the Governor-General separately.

Sir John Simon:—I think it is clear by inference, from paragraph 5 of the petition—"The finding and sentence of a Commission shall not be subject to confirmation by any Authority."

Sir Erle Richards:—The confirmation of a Court-Martial is necessary under the Army Act. That is to take these proceedings out of the provisions of the Army Act.

Viscount Haldane:—Under the Indian Army Act confirmation is required; is that confirmation by the Judge Advocate?

Sir John Simon:—I think not: 'The findings and sentences of General Courts-Martial may be—I think that really means must be—confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief in India or by any officer empowered in this behalf by the warrant of the Commander-in-Chief in India.' I do not think there is a Judge Advocate.

Lord Buckmaster:—That means confirmation is necessary and those are the people who exercise the power?

Sir John Simon:—Yes.

Sir Erle Richards:—There is a Judge Advocate.

Viscount Haldane:—In time of war the power is handed over to the Commander-in-Chief, and it may be that in India they have taken the situation as more approximating to war than peace, and have handed it over to the Commander in Chief, in which case it is natural that they should say that no confirmation is required.

Sir John Simon:—It remains to be seen whether it cannot be reviewed by the Privy Council.

Lord Buckmaster:—Does this Ordinance do more than create a Court under the provisions of the Regulation of 1804 to exercise the powers that are there conferred?

"TRIED TO BRING ME IN."

Sir John Simon:—I do not think it does, but I point out in the paragraph immediately following after I have set out in this document that this Ordinance would not have touched me at all, it is because it did not touch me that they made another Ordinance and tried to bring me in.

Lord Buckmaster:—You would not be hurt by this Ordinance.

Sir John Simon:—No. Will your Lordships look at paragraph 7: 'Save as provided by section 6 the provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to all persons referred to in the said Regulation.' My first way of putting it is that I am not a person referred to in the Regulation.

Viscount Haldane:—Your allged offence was on the 10th April.

Sir John Simon:—I am not on the question of date for the moment, though it is a second reason. I am not a person who has been taken in the act of open rebellion or anything whatever. I have been dealt with by this summary procedure although any case against me is an inferential case depending upon evidence, and not upon the fact that I was seen there with arms in my hands taking part in the actual violence.

Viscount Haldane:—Your first point is this tribunal does not suit your case.

Sir John Simon:—Yes.

Viscount Haldane:—Your second point I suppose is on the dates.

Sir John Simon:—Yes, in any case my offence was an offence on the 10th April, whereas this was to be limited to persons who are charged with any of the offences therein described committed on and after the 13th April.

Viscount Haldane:—I do not think any presumption should be made against the power of the Legislature to say that an offence really committed is to be tried, not by such and such a Court, but by such and such another.

Sir John Simon:—It is only one of the points I am going to develop in a moment.

Lord Buckmaster:—The point applies to the second Ordinance as well.

Sir John Simon:—Yes. I have not read paragraph 4. Will your Lordships look at that? After providing that it is to have the power of General Court Martial under the Indian Army Act, 1911, and 'shall, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, in all matters follow so far may be the procedure regulating trials by such Courts Martial prescribed by or under the said Act'. it goes on: 'provided that where in the opinion of the convening authority a summary trial is necessary in the interests of public safety—I have some difficulty in seeing how a summary trial could be necessary in my case; it appears now it was a little too summary—'such authority may direct that the Commission shall follow the procedure prescribed for a Summary General Court-Martial by or under the said Act, and the Commission shall so far as may be and subject to the provision of this Ordinance follow such procedure accordingly.' Then it says that Sections 78, 80 and 89 of the Act are not to apply. I will tell your Lordships what they are, Section 78 of the Indian Army Act is the Section which provides that every Court-Martial shall be attended by a Judge-Advocate or somebody nominated by him, that is to say a man who knows something about the way in which to present a case. This is explicity removed from its application. Then Section 80 is a provision which entitles the accused to be asked whether he objects to be tried by a member of the tribunal. All that right of objection by the accused is removed. Then Section 89 is the provision that there is to be an oath of the President and Members before they try the prisoners.

So far I could not be hurt through, as I have pointed out in my paragraph 5. It will be observed that this Ordinance No. 1 was given a retrospective effect, but it only applied to offences committed on or before the 13th April, 1919, inasmuch as the accusation against your petitioners was of offences committed on the 10th April, 1919, Martial Law Ordiance No. 1 had no application to them. (6) As a matter of fact, perfect order had been restored in the city of Amritsar by the 15th April, 1919. The Civil Criminal, and other Courts throughout continued to administer justice in the ordinary course without any interruption, and there was in fact no ground for having resourse to Martial Law or to exceptional tribunals on the ground that the ordinary Courts were not discharging their functions. Nevertheless your petitioners were not brought before the ordinary Courts of the country. Then in paragraph 7 we say. 'On April 21st 1919, the Governor-General of India purporting to act under Section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, made a further Ordinance, No. 4 of 1919, which is in terms following: 'Simla, the 21st April, 1919. An Ordinance further to extend the application of the Martial Law Ordinance 1919. Whereas an emergency has arisen which renders it necessary to provide that commissions appointed under the Martial Law Ordinance 1919—that is No. 1, which your Lordships have just had—'shall have power to try persons and offences other than those specified in the said Ordinance; Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred to by Section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—No. 4 of 1919, I. This Ordinance may be called the Martial Law (Further Extension) Ordinance, 1919. 2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Martial Law Ordinance 1919, the local Government may by general or special order direct that any commission appointed under the said Ordinance shall try any person charged with any offence committed on or after the 30th March, 1919'—that is moving the date back, and it says 'any offence'; a question will arise as to what is the true construction of that "and thereupon the provision of the said Ordinance shall apply to such trials accordingly and a commission may pass in respect of any such offence any sentence authorised by law.'

"ANY OFFENCE."

Lord Buckmaster:—"Any offence" must be an offence as defined by the Regulation of 1804.

Sir John Simon:—I venture to think so.

Lord Buckmaster: That brings it back to the same position as the other.

Sir John Simon:—If I am right in that view, which I submit with some confidence, that is a conclusive objection to the regularity of this proceeding. It has been treated as though it has conferred upon this special commission the right to try a man for obtaining credit when he is a bankrupt or any other crime in the Calendar, and I venture to think it does not do anything of the sort.

Lord Buckmaster:—If you once depart from the Regulation of 1804 there are no limits.

Sir John Simon:—That is what I mean. "It will be observed that this later made Ordinance does not purport to suspend the the operation or sittings of the ordinary courts." Section 2 is a thing which has two limbs: Its principal object appears to be to extend the retrospective operation of Ordinance No. 1 so as to cover offences of still earlier date 9. Your petitioners were tried by a Commission presided over by a military officer.'—I quite accept what my learned friend, Sir Erle Richard, says; I call him a military officer, but I gather he will also be in the Permanent Civilian Service.

Sir Erle Richards:—He is a Sessions Judge, I think.

Sir John Simon:—"With the powers of Summary General Court Martial and sitting at Lahore on the 29th May, 1919, and the following days."

Your Lordships notice that this was more than a month after the Second Ordinance: "Your petitioners were prevented by a summary order of the Military authorities which prohibited all persons from entering the area in which Martial Law had been proclaimed from obtaining the assistance of Counsel."

Viscount Haldane:—If you are tried by court-martial you are not entitled to be defended by Counsel.

Sir John Simon:—I put it in the form of a dilemma. I say either I am entitled to be tried as a person who is being tried under martial law, in which case I have some very serious objections to raise, or else I am being tried by something which is not Martial Law, in which case I am entitled to Counsel—one or the other.

Viscount Haldane:—It may be the true construction is this, that is a civilian tribunal which has all the powers of a court martial, including the power to say the prisoners can have a prisoner's friend.

Sir Erle Richards:—I do not understand my friend to say that the prisoners were not defended by Counsel. The burden of their grievance is that they were not allowed to have certain Counsel up from Bengal. My instructions are that they were defended by Counsel. At any rate they could have got Counsel in Lahore. They wanted Counsel from Bengal and there were particular reasons why they wanted particular persons, but there was an order of the military authorities at the time that no persons from Bengal were to come into the Punjab.

Sir John Simon:—I rather infer that they got some professional assistance but it was not the professional assistance they wanted.

Viscount Haldane:—However, there is another answer, that the military authorities had made an order that nobody was to come from Bengal into the Punjab.

Sir John Simon:—Then paragraph 10: "On June 2nd 1919 the said Commission purported to convict your petitioners of offences under section 121, of the Indian Penal Code and passed sentences of death and confiscation of your petitioners property." I do not think your Lordships need look at the judgment for the moment. I wanted to put my points in order. Before I set them out would your Lordships look at Section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915. There is nothing new in it but it will be convenient to look at it. The Governor-General purports to be making these Ordinances under Section 72. 'The Governor-General may, in cases of emergency, make and promulgate ordinances for the peace and good government of British India or any part thereof, and any ordinance so made shall, for the space of not more than six months from its promulgation, have the like force of law as an Act passed by the Governor-General in Legislative Council'—these are important words—'but the power of making ordinances under this section is subject to the like restrictions as the power of the Governor-General in Legislative Council to make laws.' Therefore one asks oneself where shall one find the restrictions on the power of the Governor-General and the Legislative Council to make laws. You will find that in Section 65, sub-section 2, which contains a provision which is not by any means new, which has more than once been commented on and expounded, and which is really the protection for constitutional liberty in India. It is this: Provided that the Governor-General in Legislative Council has not, unless expressly so authorised by Act of Parliament, power to make any law repealing or affecting (i) any act of Parliament passed after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty and extending to British India (including the Army Act and any Act amending the same); or (ii) any Act of Parliament enabling the Secretary of State in Council to raise money in the United Kingdom for the Government of India, and has not power to make any law affecting the authority of Parliament, or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom, or affecting the sovereignty or dominion of the Crown over any part of British India."

JAMAICA RIOT CASE.

I submit it has already been so construed in India that what that refers to is this: it is a principle which is as old as Calvin's case. Allegiance and protection are reciprocally due from the subject and the Crown and the constitutional laws that provide for the liberty of the subject are the *quid pro quo* for the duty of allegiance. This is precisely the constitutional proposition which in a very famous passage Chief Justice Cockburn expounded in his charge to the Jury in the Jamaica Riots case, the *Queen vs. Nelson*. He there explains exactly the same proposition. He says that the reason why it is not constitutional to put civilians upon trial by Court-Martial is this. Your Lordships remember that Nelson and the other accused persons had sat upon the Court-Martial and sentenced somebody to death and he was shot, and they were subsequently tried for murder in this country. He points out the reason why a civilian cannot be put on trial by Court-Martial among other things is precisely because you get the allegiance of persons to the Crown in a reciprocal relation with the constitutional guarantee of a regular trial in the ordinary Courts of Law. It is rather interesting to notice that Chief Justice Cockburn anticipates, or at any rate speaks in exactly the same terms as Regulation X of 1804. He says: "Nothing that I am saying applies to the case where a man is taken with arms in his hands in the midst of a violent disturbance." He points out in a case such as that it may well be that apart from any application of law the authorities, not because they are applying any law but because they are dealing with it from the necessities of the case, may have to shoot him out of hand. He is pointing out that there is this relation between allegiance on the one hand and constitutional protection on the other, and apparently that is exactly what is meant here when

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PUNJAB TRIALS.

(Continued from page 11.)

the Governor-General is given certain very extreme powers. You see how extreme they are, because Regulation X itself gives a very remarkable power, but it is not a power that can be exceeded. Those words are to be given a meaning.

Viscount Haldane:—Is the *Queen vs. Nelson* reported in the Law Reports?

Sir John Simon:—I have here from the Inner Temple Library Chief Justice Cockburn's charge to the Jury, with some comments by Mr. Finlay on whose book is of great interest. I rather think your Lordship referred to it when you applied for leave to appeal in the South African case. I want to read two or three short passages.

Lord Buckmaster:—I am always afraid that in fixing my attention too closely upon one point I may prevent my mind from grasping the real value of the others. Up to the moment it seems to me that the real point in this petition is this: that the Governor-General exercised powers conferred by the status of 1804 and that he was entitled to do so.

Sir John Simon.—Certainly.

Lord Buckmaster:—The Order that he issued was an Order which purported in terms to relate and to relate only to those offences that were prescribed in the Regulation of 1804.

Sir John Simon:—Yes.

Lord Buckmaster:—The subsequent Ordinance that was issued did nothing except that it caused previous Ordinance to have a retrospective effect.

Sir John Simon:—Yes.

Lord Buckmaster:—You say the Regulations of 1804 has no application to you because according to its true construction the man must either be taken in arms or in an overt act of rebellion or an act of openly aiding and abeting the enemies of the British Government. You say none of those circumstances apply to your clients?

Sir John Simon:—That is so. I agree I have rather moved from one point to the other. Before I submit what is really a separate ground, the ground of section 72, may I just little expound the point which Lord Buckmaster has referred to. I want to point out that one has in these matters to be candid, just as candid when one is opposed as when one is applying *exparte*. It is a possible contention that Ordinance No. 4, the amending Ordinance, not merely increase the retrospective effect, goes back to an earlier date, but that the reference to any offence brings in any offence in the Calendar of criminal law. On that I make submission that it is not so, and I point out this special reason why it could not be so.

Lord Buckmaster:—It is only the offences therein described.

THE NATURE OF THE COMMISSION.

Sir John Simon:—Yes, and there is this further reason. It is a direction that a Commission appointed under Ordinance No. 1 is to have certain powers. You see what the Commission under Ordinance No. 1 is. It is a Commission that is appointed to exercise the same functions as a Court-Martial would exercise under Regulation X, and therefore, the two things will not fit. You get a Commission which is not rightly described if it is really to be regarded as authorised to run over the whole body of the Indian Penal Code.

Lord Buckmaster:—It is not any offence; it is any of the offences described in the previous Regulation.

Sir John Simon:—Yes.

Lord Atkinson:—It alters the date, but not the kind of offence.

Sir John Simon:—That is what I feel. Therefore I am in this opinion, that no single one of these 21 cases, whatever may be said against the men and whatever the evidence may have been about which I know very little, was a case of a man being taken in the act there described. It would follow, if that construction was right, that there has been here a very grave misunderstanding of the Commission's powers.

Lord Buckmaster:—Is there any reference in the second Ordinance that was issued except the reference in Section 2, to any offence?

Sir John Simon:—I have the advantage of having an alternative case. I am confining myself, and it is much better to do so, to the first way of putting it, which is the way Lord Buckmaster is now putting it to me. In that connection may I give your Lordships one other reference, a reference which I venture to think is of very great interest. I owe this to the researches of my friend Mr. Dube. I have here a book which I have also got from the Inner Temple Library called Hough's Practice of Courts-Martial. Captain Hough was a Deputy Judge Advocate General. This book was published at Calcutta in 1834.

Viscount Haldane:—This is with regard to Indian Courts-Martial.

Sir John Simon:—Yes.

Viscount Haldane:—I have never heard of this book.

A BOOK OF GREAT INTEREST.

Sir John Simon:—It is a book of great interest, 1834 is after Regulation X of 1804. It is pointed out by my learned friend that on page 345 of that book there is extracted an extremely interesting document which is addressed to the Secretary to the Government, the Judicial Department, by the Advocate General of that time, a gentleman named Mr. Spankie, relative to the Native Detachment Courts-Martial at Cuttack from 14th September 1817 to 4th March 1818. He extracts the report there named. What the Advocate General is saying is this: "It appears from the documents referred to that Martial law was put in force in Cuttack under the order of Government by virtue of Regulation X of 1804. The preamble of the Regulation states that it may be expedient in certain cases therein mentioned that the Governor-General in Council should declare and establish martial law for the safety of the British possessions, etc., by the immediate punishment of persons owing allegiance to the British Government who may be taken in arms in open hostility to the said Government, or in the actual commission of any overt act of rebellion against the authority of the same or in the act of openly aiding and abetting the enemies of the British Government within any part of the territories above specified. (3). This enacting part conformable to the object developed in the preamble enacts"; then he sets it out. Then he makes this comment:

Four overt acts are enumerated and it seems to me quite clear that the word "taken" in the first must on necessary construction be carried forward and annexed to each member of the sentence containing the description of the overt act". Then he says: "Here the circumstances in which the Courts-Martial are to have authority to try are clearly marked and defined. The criminal must be taken in open acts of the treasonable and rebellious description mentioned. It seems to me also liable to some doubt whether the fourth overt act specified in the Regulation does not mean an aiding and abetting of such enemies of the British Government as are contemplated both in the preamble and in section 2—enemies with which the British Government may be engaged in war—of the rebels with arms in their hands. If there could be any doubt of the extent of the authority and jurisdiction of the Courts-Martial under Regulation X of 1804 it would be removed by the instruction of 11th April 1805 communicated for their guidance to the Authorities in Cuttack during the late disturbances. These instructions, paragraph 4, say "If any person or persons charged with any of the overt acts of rebellion specified in Regulation X of 1804 shall be apprehended by any Military Officer when not in the actual commission of offences of that description.

they are to be delivered over by the Military to the Civil Power, etc." The Courts Martial in Cuttack do not appear to have considered themselves as at all confined to the cases of prisoners taken in *flagrante delicto* or even to traitorous and rebellious acts of the specific quality stated in the Regulation. They seem to have acted as if they had possessed an unqualified jurisdiction over all treasonable and rebellious acts without limitation of time, place or circumstance. The charge (conforming as in all limited jurisdiction it ought to the cases in which the jurisdiction is given) does not state the circumstance of the criminal being taken in the fact, or that it was in some open act of the tresonable, rebellious quality which alone the Court Martial could lawfully try.' Then he proceeds to discuss the cases. I am anxious to take the same points here.

Viscount Haldane:—To sum that up, the word 'taken' governs. Your case is that he must be taken?

"TAKEN IN ARMS."

Sir John Simon:—Yes.

Viscount Haldane:—Do you say 'taken in arms'?

Sir John Simon:—I think the construction is fairly clear.

Viscount Haldane:—You say they must be taken in arms?

Sir John Simon:—There are four cases. The first is that they should be taken in arms; the second case is taken in the act of opposing by force of arms; the third is taken in the actual commission of any overt act of rebellion; and the fourth is taken in the act of openly aiding and abetting the enemy. That is not what happened here.

Lord Buckmaster:—In order to be quite clear about the effect of the second Ordinance, is not this worthy of note, that either it must be strictly limited to the offences under the Regulation of 1804, or it must have an indefinite application?

Sir John Simon:—Yes.

Lord Bulckmaster.—Under the Regulation of 1804, the powers conferred by which are the powers that the Commissioners are to exercise and nothing else as far as I can see, there is only one sentence, death.

Sir John Simon:—Yes.

Lord Buckmaster.—If, therefore, this were to refer to any offence it would mean that if you caught a boy doing something silly in the street, you would have no alternative but to sentence him to death and to leave it in the power of the Viceroy to exercise the King's clemency to reprieve him from a sentence which obviously could not be executed. That seems to be a patent reason why the second Ordinance can only relate to the offences mentioned in the first.

Sir John Simon.—I accept all that. It is right to point out, of course, that the second Ordinance does enact that the Commission may pass in respect of any such offence any sentence authorised by law, but the only sentence that is really authorised by law is death. That is one way I put it. Though I am not attempting to discuss the matter I want to point out that I have a second alternative which I venture to submit is just as powerful, and it is this I impeach the authority of the Governor-General in Council to pass such an Ordinance as No. 4, if it has any wider construction than that. Supposing against me on its true construction Ordinance No. 4 does cover an offence which is against paragraph 121 of the Code, I think it will turn out that these men were arraigned simply on a charge of breaking paragraph 121 of the Code, in which case they are entitled to say these whole proceedings are *coram non judice*. The three judges are sitting there with limited jurisdiction and they seem to have thought they could try these people for ordinary murder. That would be a conclusive answer. But it is said on its true construction the Governor-General in Council in an emergency has power to pass an Ordinance which will empower a jurisdiction wider than Regulation X of 1804, then I say, granted that is so there may be such cases, but it cannot take the form of a proceeding against a man for what is in effect a breach of allegiance, while at the same time refusing to give him the constitutional protection which the law provides.

"LAW OF NATURE."

The constitutional protection which the law provides is as old as the Petition of Rights. This is the very thing which our ancestors insisted upon. I have traced it back a long way and the meaning of it is that although in times of emergency the Governor-General has very important powers which no loyal British subject would in any way seek unduly to cut down, still those powers are by the express turns of the statute limited by reference to section 65 sub-section 2, and section 65 sub-section 2 is a section which says that the unwritten laws and constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland whereon may depend the allegiance of any person cannot in any way be affected. This has been raised in India. Your Lordships will find an interesting discussion on that in the 6th volume of the Bengal Law Reports. It is a case of, *in re* Ameer Khan, Mr. Justice Norman says at page 452: 'Now if it be true as laid down in Calvin's case, that *protection trahit subjectionem et subjectio protectionem* that allegiance and protection are reciprocally due from the subject and the sovereign, it is evident that the strict observance of the laws which provide for such liberty and security ensures faithful and loving allegiance of subjects. The infraction of such laws may be carried to such an extent as to give rise to the right of self-defence on the part of the subject, a right which, says Sir Michael Foster, "the law of nature giveth, and no law of society hath taken away." No man can study the history of England or can read the great judgment passed by the High Court of Parliament by the Bill of Rights on King James II, without seeing that on the faithful observance by the sovereign of the unwritten laws and constitution of the United Kingdom, as contained in the great Charter and other acts which I have mentioned, depend in no small degree the allegiance of the subject. It would be a startling thing to find that rights of so sacred a character could be taken away by an act of the subordinate legislature.

Viscount Haldane:—My criticism upon that is that it is so general and vague that there is hardly a thing in our constitution that would not come against this. Does not that mean the power of the Crown with regard to naturalization and with regard to the denial to a man of his specific rights as a British subject?

MRS. BESANT'S CASE.

Sir Erle Richards:—Your Lordships may remember that this argument was before the Board very recently in the case of Mrs. Besant.

Viscount Haldane:—Did Lord Phillimore in his judgment say anything about it?

Sir Erle Richards:—There is a passage in 46 Indian Appeals.

Viscount Haldane:—Lord Phillimore gave a very elaborate judgment.

Sir Erle Richards:—Yes, May I read one passage on this point? Mrs. Besant had raised the point in regard to the Press Act. Lord Phillimore in giving the reasons of the Board said, 'It was contended in the High Court and before this Board that it was beyond the competency of the Indian Legislature to enact section 23 and possibly even to enact the Press Act. This argument which was mainly founded upon the language of Mr. Justice Norman in the cases of Ameer Khan (6th Bengal Law Reports at page 451), received some encouragement from the O.C.J. But their Lordships find themselves unable to appreciate it.'

Viscount Haldane:—The Press Act was an Act interfering with the liberty of the subject simply.

Sir Erle Richards:—Yes.

Viscount Haldane:—I want to see how allegiance comes in here. What this Act does is to set up a special tribunal.

Sir John Simon:—I think it is rather more than that. I should submit that it would be strictly correct to say that it is part of the constitution and indeed part of the unwritten law of the Kingdom upon which allegiance depends at any rate in some degree that subjects should be tried in the ordinary course of law and that civilians should not be submitted to the tender mercies of what is in effect a Court-Martial.

Viscount Haldane:—What connection has that with allegiance except that it may shake the allegiance?

Sir John Simon:—That is the connection.

Viscount Haldane:—To that extent every change of law does.

Lord Atkinson:—Supposing there is a statute making a certain thing a crime that was not a crime before?

Sir John Simon:—That would be an example.

Viscount Haldane:—It is done daily in this country. Look at the Children's Act for instance. Parents were put under restrictions with regard to their children.

Siar John Simon:—May I read one or two passages from Chief Justice Cockburn's charge, which has been referred to already? They do bear very directly on the point I am making. I am merely selecting two or three passages because your Lordships do not want the whole matter argued out now. On page 29, Chief Justice Cockburn is addressing the jury in these terms: 'But on the other hand, I think it impossible to entertain a shadow of doubt that these proceedings were utterly illegal. If it be true that you can apply Martial Law for the purpose of suppressing rebellion it is equally certain that you cannot bring men to trial for treason under Martial Law after a rebellion has been suppressed. It is well established according to the admission of everybody, even of those who go the farthest in upholding Martial Law, that the only justification of it is founded on the assumption of an absolute necessity—a necessity paramount to all law and which lest the commonwealth should perish authorises this arbitrary and despotic mode of proceeding; but it never has been said or thought except perhaps by King Henry VII that Martial Law could be resorted to when all the evils of rebellion have passed away and order and tranquility had been restored for the mere purpose of trying to punish persons whom there was no longer any sufficient cause for withdrawing from the ordinary tribunals and the ordinary laws.

The other passage which I have noted is on page 47, where the Chief Justice says, 'I have now gone through the history of this country so far as relates to Martial Law. I believe I have mentioned every instance in which Martial Law has ever been proclaimed or been referred to. But I own that on this point I speak with considerable diffidence; for I cannot claim to have made history my special study, and my researches on this particular matter have necessarily been confined to the intervals of constant and severe judicial labour and historians may therefore very likely be aware of facts which have escaped me; but so far as I have been able to discover no such thing as Martial Law has ever been put in force in this country against civilians for the purpose of putting down rebellion.

There are other passages which I need not trouble about now. My other point is a good one, but I do certainly desire to have the opportunity of developing, as I think it might be developed, the argument that supposing it could be said—

Lord Buckmaster:—It is much more serious thing than the other.

Sir John Simon:—It is, supposing it might be said that the second of those Ordinances so far as its true construction goes confers upon this wholly exceptional tribunal a power to sentence people to death because at some previous date it is said that there is evidence to show that they took part in a disturbance, then I do most respectfully submit that a subordinate legislature which is given certain limited powers by the Government of India Act has no power to do any such thing.

Viscount Haldane:—I do not know what Sir Erle Richards is going to contend. Subject to that my impression is that the second of those Ordinances merely dealt with the offences cognizable under the Commission set up by the first Ordinance and that it did not set up a new set of offences. Is it your case that it did, Sir Erle?

Sir Erle Richards:—The view that I shall present is that the first of those Ordinances did not enlarge the nature of the offences, but the second one did.

Lord Buckmaster:—Your case is that 'any offence' there mean any offence of the sort or kind.

LIMIT TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S POWERS.

Sir John Simon:—Then your Lordships appreciate I am relying upon my second string. I can see if that argument was ever likely to prevail I should be in a strong position for saying there is plainly a limit put by the constitution of India upon the powers of the Governor-General in case of emergency to promulgate ordinances. This is the limit. It is not competent to the Governor-General because there is an emergency to provide three judges nominated by a district Government to try a small boy for stealing an apple and sentence him to death.

Viscount Haldane:—I think you have a strong argument for saying that the construction of the second one is one which excludes it. If it was intended to give any such power as that the second Ordinance is far from clear: 'Notwithstanding any thing contained in the Martial Law Ordinance, 1919, the local Government may, by general or special order, direct that any Commission appointed under the said Ordinance shall try any person charged with any offence committed on or after the 30th March, 1919.' Are not those offences *ejusdem generic* with the offences cognizable under the other one?

Sir John Simon:—I think so. This greatly strengthens the argument that the amending Ordinance is dealing with a Commission already constituted.

Viscount Haldane:—It may be the view of the Government of India is that they wish this question raised and argued, but if they wish to raise any thing so big that a boy may be tried and sentenced to death for stealing an apple, one would have thought they would have put it in explicit terms.

Lord Atkinson:—If it is not confined to the earlier offences it extends to any offence.

Sir John Simon:—Yes. I submit that at any rate it is in the circumstances not right that these very severe penalties in the case of some of these men who, is spite of the remission in the case of others, are still under sentence of death should be imposed and carried out. We were under the severest restriction of time. We were told if we did not get leave to appeal to-day the sentence would be carried out.

Viscount Heldane:—Let us separate the points. The first is that the offences are limited to the offences cognizable under the first of the two Ordinances.

"UNCONSTITUTIONAL."

Sir John Simon:—Yes, and in that connection I put it when arrested these men were peaceable at their homes. They were not taken in *flagrante delicto* in any sense. Secondly, I may point that if upon any proper construction the Ordinances under which this alleged jurisdiction had been conferred on this tribunal is so wide as to deal with other offences, it must deal with any and every offences which by general or special order the local Government chooses to direct the Commission to deal with. That is exactly the thing which the Petition of Rights says cannot be done. It is almost in these words. The Petition of Rights says that the Authorities, the Crown, the Executive, have directed Commissions to try persons for various offences and it proceeds to set out that that was unconstitutional and contrary to law, and that is the thing which as long ago as 1628 was declared to be a breach on the part of the Executive of the duty of protection which is corrolative with allegiance. I submit on its true construction the second Ordinance merely carried the time further back. May I call attention to the other points I make? I also make this point. I submit that an exceptional Tribunal cannot be substituted for the ordinary law here so that it can deal with retrospective matters, among other things for this reason that a Proclamation of Martial Law itself cannot have any retrospective effect. Chief Justice Cockburn points out in his charge to the jury to which I have referred. A Proclamation of Martial Law may by way of warning have an operative effect from the time of the Proclamation, but it cannot in itself confer jurisdiction which did not exist before to deal with matters which have already passed.

Viscount Haldane:—Let us suppose the construction were this, that the powers are the existing powers which are simply handed to the Commission to apply; the offences are not new offences but only the mode of trial is new and exceptional. The Viceroy sets up this Tribunal, and he says it is to try people for all offences committed since a certain date in March.

Sir John Simon:—It is a separate point, and not a point necessary for me at this stage but it is a point I went to save because when one reads Regulation 10 of 1804 a question will arise as to what is the meaning of conferring jurisdiction upon a special Tribunal to deal with persons who shall be taken in arms. It may be that the meaning of it is that you are to suspend the ordinary law. There might be a Proclamation warning everybody that a very exceptional situation had arisen, and then saying that anybody who is taken with arms in their hands or is in open rebellion is going to be dealt with by drum-head Court-Martial. It is a very different proposition to say that a Proclamation could be made saying that something that a man did three days ago was going to be dealt with by an exceptional Tribunal. I have raised, I think sufficient grounds for the purposes of to-day.

Lord Buckmaster:—I suppose there will be this answer on your first point. They are going to say that the second Ordinance was issued under the Statute of 1915, and that they did not attempt to rely upon the power given by the 1804 Regulation as they did on the first, and secondly, they must have intended to cover something which the first Ordinance did not cover.

Sir John Simon:—Yes.

Lord Buckmaster:—What do you say to that?

Sir John Simon:—I say first of all the amending Ordinance, No. 4, the Martial Law Amending Ordinance, is in terms dealing with a Commission appointed under Martial Law Ordinance No. 1.

Viscount Haldane:—And it is to extend its application?

Sir John Simon:—Yes. You must therefore say: What Commission is this about which you are speaking? You find it is a Commission which is given a jurisdiction subject to a limit of date within the ambit of Regulation No. X of 1804.

Lord Buckmaster:—That is not quite what is in my mind. I think what can be said against you is this: If the object of this second Ordinance was merely to make the first Ordinance retrospective it would not be necessary to invoke the powers conferred by section 72 of the Act.

Sir John Simon:—It has been done in both cases. The same thing has been done. It gets rid of that difficulty. There is no question that it is done under section 72.

Sir Erle Richards:—The Governor-General can only make Ordinances under that section.

Lord Atkinson:—The first Ordinances comes into operation on the 15th and 16th April, and it takes cognizance of all offences committed after the 13th April.

Sir John Simon:—Yes. The only other thing I wanted to mention is this: Sometimes when petitioners are able to get leave to appeal from your Lordships they are limited to the grounds which they have indicated in their petition. I hope that your Lordships, if you are minded after hearing the argument to give leave will not limit me in what way, because really the matter has come to our knowledge very recently, we are dealing with fragmentary materials, and we should go into the matter more fully if your Lordships give leave, and put forward any further grounds which occurred to us.

(Counsel and parties are ordered to withdraw and after a short time are called in again).

Viscount Haldane:—Sir Erle, as at present advised there is one point on which their Lordships want you to satisfy them that there has been no miscarriage of justice, that is that the second Ordinance enlarges the powers under the first, because if the powers under the first are not enlarged they do not extend the time unless a person is taken in the act. Will you confine yourself to that point? Really, it is a very formidable point. If we give leave to appeal here we should not be able to confine, or think it right to confine the appellants with regard to the other points which come in incidentally, although it may be that we should not have given leave on those points.

SIR E. RICHARDS.

Sir Erle Richards appearing on behalf of the Secretary of State:—I am very well aware of the very great importance of this point, because these are not the only men who have been sentenced by this sort of Tribunal. There was a very general rising in the Punjab and a number of Europeans were murdered. I want your Lordships to remember that it is a matter of great importance.

Viscount Haldane:—We realise that.

Sir Erle Richards:—Everybody who has been convicted would then have a right of appeal to this Board.

Lord Buckmaster:—No, only the people who have been convicted when they have been seized otherwise than in *flagrant delicto*.

Sir Erle Richards:—That is a large number.

Viscount Haldane:—All we can do is to look at the Ordinances.

Sir Erle Richards:—It is really such an extremely short point that I do not want to press it if your Lordships think there is a case to argue, but the argument I shall advance if this case is to be argued in detail are these.

Lord Atkinson:—In its terms Ordinance 4 extends to everything. It can never have been intended to extend to everything. You must look for some restriction and the only place you find it, as it seems to me, is in the Regulation of 1804.

Sir Erle Richards:—May I put it in this way?

Lord Atkinson:—Where do you find the restriction? It cannot be intended to extend to every crime.

Lord Buckmaster:—What you want is to avoid the Board expressing any definite opinion if we thought it was a proper case or argument on appeal.

Sir Erle Richards:—I do want to put the sort of arguments that I shall advance before your Lordships. I think the whole thing turns upon this Ordinance. We are not dealing with Martial Law but a statutory enactment.

Viscount Haldane:—In a most significant way the Governor-General in Council has referred to the Bengal State Regulation of 1804. It would have been perfectly open to him to have said:—'Under my powers of 1915 I make a new Ordinance' instead of which he says 'I refer to the Bengal Regulation.'

Sir Erle Richards:—May I read this last Ordinance because I think it turns largely upon that. It is very short. It begins in this way: 'Whereas an emergency has arisen

(Continued on page 14.)

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PUNJAB TRIALS.

(Continued from page 12.)

which renders it necessary to provide that commissions appointed under the Martial Law Ordinance 1919 shall have power to try persons and offences other than those specified in the said Ordinance.'

Viscount Haldane:—The purpose is established by the fact that the persons charged with offences were to be persons charged with offences committed after April 12.

"EVERY PERSON."

Sir Erle Richards:—I submit the ordinary way to construe it would be that 'every person' means persons other than those taken in the act. and so forth.

Viscount Haldane:—If the Governor-General made such a revolutionary charge in the law, and said that everybody was to be tried for stealing a pair of boots or getting drunk in the streets before this Commission by Martial Law, would not he have said so?

Sir Erle Richard:—I do not think the Ordinance gives that power at all. If your Lordships would look at paragraph 2, what it says is this: Notwithstanding anything contained in the Martial Law Ordinance 1919, the local Government may by general or special order direct that any Commission appointed under the said Ordinance shall try any person charged with any offence committed on or after the 30th March 1919. That is the thing which is to be found all through the Indian legislation. You give the local Government the power of sending offences for trial to this Commission.

Viscount Haldane:—The criminal law is the same all over India: there is a general Code for the criminal law which is applicable to India generally. Is it not very extraordinary, if there is to be a charge in the nature of the Courts, that it should go over to the local Government?

Sir Erle Richards:—No, I think not. I could find cases where there are exceptional things to be dealt with and the local Government is given the power of deciding whether those cases shoud be exceptionally dealt with.

Viscount Haldane:—This is much wider; this is saying that the local Government shall have the power to direct that a man charged with the offence of embezzlement is to be tried by Court-Martial. I should have thought they would have said so if that was intended. It is a matter of very high policy to give that power to the local Government. I am only referring to one of the possibilities of the system.

Sir Erle Richards:—It is from the point of view of the Indian State, because the possibilities of the construction are that the change to the local Government was meant to prevent these offences being submitted to this Special Tribunal. All through the Indian Statute books you find this sort of discretion vested in the local Government. The local Government has authorised the trial of any person before this Commission. You may say it is a wide power, but it is not an unreasonable power, because the Lieutenant-Governor will settle whether the case is a proper one to be tried or not. That, I submit, is not an unreasonable construction.

Lord Atkinson:—It is an authorised provision?

Sir Erle Richards:—If it is a statute it is authorised. I will deal with that point in a moment. The Indian legislative body has ample power to make these provisions. I think I can satisfy your Lordships on that point.

Viscount Haldane:—It is worded in such a way as to be susceptible of either of two constructions, and to my mind the limited construction is just as natural for the words as the wider one. That being so, the change purported to be made points to the limited construction.

Sir Erle Richards:—At this stage I do not want to prolong the argument.

Viscount Haldane:—I am very anxious that this Board should not express any definite view on it, but leave it perfectly open. Do you not think under the circumstances that as there is great doubt about the matters it had better be brought here?

Sir Erle Richards:—If your Lordship thinks there is great doubt I shall not say anything further about it.

May I say one word upon the other aspect of the case, and only one word? That argument on the construction of the section has been advanced in many cases, but it has never received any support in India except in Mr. Justice Norman's judgment, and that was upset by the Court of Appeal, although they decided the case on another point.

Viscount Haldane:—I can understand the objection to giving leave to appeal to raise that question, and if it stood alone it would be possible that we should have given leave on it, but if this case comes here, of course consistently with the proper administration of justice we should allow them to raise it; but we are not encouraging it.

Sir Erle Richards:—I am obliged to your Lordship. This is a question which does not affect only these courts during the war. From 1915 there have been a large number of these bodies. This body is one of many such bodies which have been sitting continuously under an Act called the Defence of India Act. It would attack a great deal that has been done in India for many years past.

Viscount Haldane:—We should not give leave upon that point.

Sir Erle Richards:—I am obliged to your Lordship. I derive encouragement from that expression of opinion. May I add one word? It is open to my friend to raise questions upon the facts in this sense, that he may point out that there was some mistake of law. That, of course, will be open to him. I would only ask on behalf of the Secretary of State that we may have reasonable notice of the points that my friend intends to raise, because it may be necessary for us to give evidence.

Viscount Haldane:—You will give that undertaking, Sir John?

Sir John Simon:—Certainly. I am sorry I cannot indicate more precisely now what my points will be but my friend knows that we are acting under a severe restriction as to time.

Sir Erle Richards:—I am not complaining, because I have not the record, and I know nothing about what happened below.

THE JUDGMENT

Viscount Haldane:—We think under the circumstances it is right that there should be leave to appeal. This Board, as we have often said, is not a Court of Criminal Appeal but there is a class of case which is generally defined as the class of case which falls within the category of what the Board laid down in *Dillet's Case* in which they do advise the Sovereign to interfere where there has been a miscarriage of justice referred for its meaning to the fundamental principles of justice; for instance, if there has been anything *coram non judice*, that is a case in point. If the argument that has been addressed to us here is right the case has been *coram non judice*. There is one point, at any rate, on which we think that there is a serious point to argue, without expressing any opinion upon it and that is that the second Ordinance has not extended the scope of the first Ordinance and that the first Ordinance is limited to cases where the defendant is taken *in flagrante delecto*. There are other points besides that; there is the question of whether this could have retrospective action; that is quite another point. Then there is the question as to allegiance, to which reference has been made. I do not say whether we should have given leave to appeal on these point; as regards the allegiance I think we should have been reluctant to do so, but it must be open to the appellants when they come here to argue these points. We do not express any opinion except that we think that within the principles of Dillet's Case we are bound to advise the Sovereign that there should be a scrutiny of what has happened with a view to ascertaining whether there has been a miscarriage fundamental principles of justice.

Lord Buckmaster:—I hope nothing I have said will be taken as expressing any considered opinion.

Sir John Simon:—We quite understand that.

Sir Erle Richards:—That will be taken as applying to anything that may have been said on the other point I have taken.

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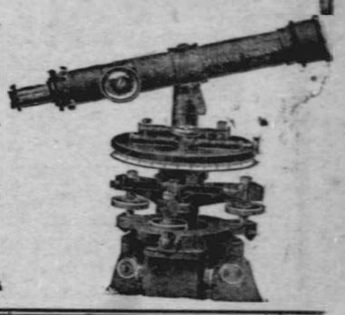

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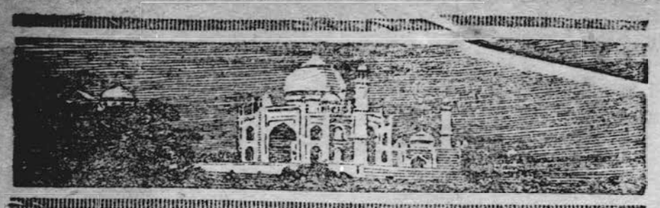

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THE AFGHAN PEACE DELEGATES.

SOME IMPRESSIONS.

A correspondent writes to the "Englishman":—

The most interesting of the Afghan Delegates was Sirdar Ali Ahmad Khan, the President. The others, with the exception of the Hindu, Niranjan Das, were old and very tired looking men, and took hardly any part in the Peace proceedings, beyond nodding assent indifferently to remarks made by Sir Hamilton Grant or the Sirdar. The last, however, was anything but tired He was all quick silver and vitality. He bears an extraordinary resemblance to the published portraits of the late Emperor Francis Joseph in middle ages even down to the side wiskers. He was always gesticulating or smiling, or scowling. In fact while he wore a German face, his bearing was Latin or Greek. It would be difficult to find anyone further removed from the popular conception of the grave and reserved Oriental. Many of his seem to have been deliberately studied He dressed up for parts, as when at the farewell garden party he appeared in the very latest of European get-ups, but to show his independence wore a blazing red Bolshevik tie.

The Hindu Delegate from Afghanistan Civil Colonel Niranjan Das, was another person who attracted attention. This, man is the Finance Minister to the Amir Amarullah and belongs to a family of Hindu bankers who have been settled in Afghanistan for generations. He generally appeared in quiet European clothes, though once he turned out in khaki with a Colonel's stars. He has a hard and very determined face, and an ordinary observer asked to pick out the man of action and force amongst the Delgates would certainly have pointed out Niranjan Das. A Hindu in Kabul would naturally have to be a man of courage and character and Niranjan Das would hardly have obtained the position he now holds had he not possessed the most exceptional abilities. While the other Delegates had an escort of Afghan soldiers, Niranjan Das had with him a personal body guard of one man, also a Hindu. This man was a head taller than the Afghan soldiers and also had a fine determined face. There were indications that the soldiers were afraid of him. While the Conference lasted he only carried a thin cane, but on the day the Delegates went away he appeared with a Mauser sporting rifle slung over his shoulder.

Amongst the British Delegates the most picturesque figure was that of Sir Gurmukh Singh Bedi. It is as true in India, as elsewhere, that the world knows nothing of its greatest men. When the names of the Delegates were first announced not one in a hundred of the Europeans interested in the Afghan war had ever heard of Sir Gurmukh Singh, and yet he is the richest and most powerful landlord and financial agent in thePunjab. His influence extends from Lahore to Kabul. It is said that when certain Afghan Shinwaris heard that Sir Gurmukh Singh was to be one of the Delegates, they threw up their hands and said that the British Government in selecting such a man was not playing the game. He is a Khatri Sikh, very small and quiet and dignified. He wears the choga, an almost discarded garment in these days, and looks exactly like a picture of a Vazir in the old Mogha painting of an Empeor's Court.

THE FRONTIER MUDDLE.

SOME EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENTS.

The "Patrika" writes:—

The "Englishman" recalls how in March, 1918, it was given out that there were reasons to believe that ten German and Turkish Divisions were about to March on India by way of Persia and Afghanistan, and is "amazed" to think of the "bravado" of Simla: "India was quite ready. Let them all come." When, however, they did not come, but a single Afghan Brigade came and a few tribesmen fired off their rifles, "it threw out of gear the whole organisation of the Army in India"! Our good friend "The Indian Daily News" points out the plague spot in the break down in the medical arrangements and joins issue with the Viceroy in the latter's statement that "there was a shortage of medical men and the available "native" staff was not up to the mark." Our contemporary is not satisfied that competent Indian medical men were not available and wants to know what efforts were made to recruit such men

The explanation given by the Viceroy has not satisfied even Mr. Montagu. The Secretary of State has telegraphed to the Viceroy "his inability to reconcile specific allegations relative to the Kohat hospital with the statement that there was no deficiency" and has requesed further enquiry. The Government of India thus assailed on all sides and sadly in want of a friend, find one in the "Pioneer". But even the "Pioneer" is at its wit's end to find out an excuse for what it calls "the appalling inefficiency of the medical equipment and the extraordinary lack of transport" etc. It however consoles itself by fastening all the blame on Mr. Montagu. For, is not Mr. Montagu an author of the Indian Reform Scheme?

We have no mind to enter the lists where there is such a formidable array of combatants. But one or two points have struck us as very queer. We are told that,

> "there had been 1663 cases of cholera in the Army and 566 deaths, chiefly among the Indian followers. The British deaths numbered six officers and fifteen other ranks."

What may be the reason of this disparity in the number of deaths? Another point which has occurred to us has been stated by the "Indian Daily News." There is a vast army of Indian medical graduates and qualified medical men in India. Is it to be supposed that the Government of India could not really secure the services of a sufficient number of them for the small Afghan campaign?

In this connection the "Englishman" publishes the following extraordinary incident which, so far as we remember did not see the light during the progress of the Afghan campaign:

> "While we were blunting ourselves over the fact that we had driven the Afghans back from Dakka to Jellalabad, an Afghan General, Nadir Khan, who had a brigade at Matun, descended very secretly and suddenly upon Thal. We are informed that the garrison at that was taken absolutely by surprise and that the first shell fell among the mules of a regiment that was actually at the moment loading up to go back to Bannu. The appearance of Nadir Khan at that and the consequent excitement among the tribes there [illegible]

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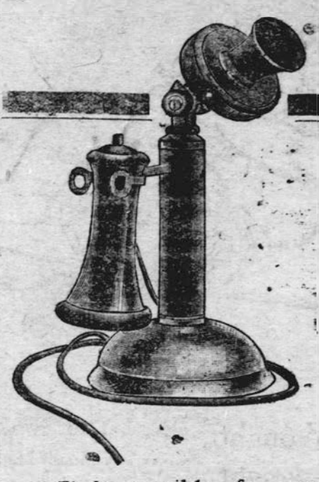

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